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VOL. XVI NO. 33.

BIG I. W. W. RALLY

HEARS DE LEON'S REPORT ON THE RECENT CHICAGO CONVENTION.

His Declaration That "The Constitution Is There For The People, Not The People For The Constitution," Received With Applause—Laughter Greets The Witty Recital of McCabe's Decapitation.

The reactionary element that sought to capture the recent I. W. W. convention for the purpose of transforming it into another A. F. of L., and that justify their efforts by claiming that the workmen are not ready for a revolutionary industrial organization, would have found small encouragement for either their efforts or their theory, at Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place, last Sunday afternoon, had any of them gone there for that purpose. The large meeting of workmen, which filled the seating capacity and lined both sides of the hall, to hear Daniel De Leon, delegate to the convention report, went most emphatically on record against the reaction and in favor of the revolution. The meeting was held under the auspices of Locals 38, 91, 102, 104, 206 and 244, which united in a conference to send De Leon to represent them at the convention. It was opened by Peter Jacobson, the secretary of the conference, and presided over by Herman Deutsch, the president of Cigarmakers' Local 102.

A large part of De Leon's speech is already familiar to readers of The People, having been covered in the editorials on the amendments and other phases of the convention, in the flashlights just begun, said in the report of his address before the Paterson locals. He made it clear that the conflict at the convention was one between reaction and revolution, between craft unionism and industrial unionism. Said De Leon, "You might have every workman organized in his craft and have every craft in the industry organized and yet have disorganization in the industry; this is due to craft organization, which promotes the systematic organization of disorganization, by setting one craft to snub it on another, to the advantage of the capitalist class. This can only be overcome by organizing industry as a whole; by organizing all the crafts in the building trades in this city, for example, into one local with branches. Such an organization acting in conjunction with similar industrial organizations would be invincible. The reaction stood for craft unionism—the old A. F. of L. with the new I. W. W. name—for craft unionism with its mutual snubbing and perpetuation of capitalism; the revolutionists stood for industrial unionism, with its working class solidarity and the overthrow of wage slavery. In the struggle which followed, reaction went down and out; revolution won."

De Leon took up the acts and the amendments of the convention in detail, laying stress on the fact that "the constitution is there for the people, not the people for the constitution," and showing how the constitution was framed in the interests of the members, and not a gang of grafters. His witty recital of the decapitation of McCabe was greeted with roars of laughter.

At the close of De Leon's address the receipts of the conference and De Leon's expenses account as delegate were read and accepted. A collection to make up the conference's deficit of \$9.20, resulting wholly from the hall rent and cost of advertising the meeting, yielded a surplus \$9.90, which will go to the local Industrial Council agitation fund.

Following the collection came a series of questions on various points, all of which were fully answered to the satisfaction of the meeting. One in Spanish raised so many points regarding principles and structure of I. W. W. organization, that De Leon and the Spanish workmen present agreed upon an exclusively Spanish meeting, date and place to be settled later.

In addition to De Leon, Fisher, French, Klineally, Moskowitz and Angustine also spoke; the last three described the spirit and men of the convention, commending both very highly and expressing the satisfaction they all feel at the good work done, with its hopes of the future. Fisher spoke of the necessity of putting the movement here on the proper industrial basis of the craft union basis on which the reaction organized it. He said that

the new G. E. B. had elected him with French, organizers in this district; and that both of them could be found every day, at 130 West 26th street, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. French dwelt on the immense possibilities of building up and going forward, now that reaction and corruption had been overthrown.

De Leon concluded with an impassioned resume of the social problem and the favorable outlook it presaged for the I. W. W., after which the long, but enthusiastic meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers.

IS KIRWAN SHORT?

His Statement of the Defense Fund Leaves \$1,000 Unaccounted For.

Chicago, Ill., November 5.—James Kirwan is the Acting Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, in place of Haywood now in false imprisonment in Idaho, and to Kirwan the moneys were sent from the I. W. W. headquarters collected for the "Defense Fund."

On October 25 Trautmann, the General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W., wrote James Kirwan requesting a statement of amounts sent from I. W. W. headquarters to the "Defense Fund."

On October 29 Kirwan replied with an insulting letter stating that the amount received up to that time (Oct. 29) was \$8,433.06. Kirwan adds: "If you had complied with the constitution of the I. W. W. and submitted an itemized financial statement to the convention, IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN NECESSARY FOR YOU TO WRITE TO THIS OFFICE FOR ANY STATEMENT."

Trautmann immediately went to the Prairie State Bank and asked for a statement as to drafts and checks sent to Kirwan. Here is the record given by the Treasurer of the Bank:

April 5, 1906.....	\$3,500.00
May 14, 1906.....	4,000.00
June 1, 1906.....	1,500.00
July 22, 1906.....	433.06

Total..... \$9,433.06

This is \$1,000 more than Kirwan now acknowledges.

The following questions are up for demanding an answer:

1. Was it a slip of Kirwan's pen when he acknowledges \$8,433.06, or \$1,000 less than he actually received? Or, if so,
2. Was the act done knowingly?
3. Did Kirwan think Trautmann had no official bank records of the transaction? In which case,
4. Does Kirwan's conduct explain his enthusiasm for the convicted grafter Sherman, and his endorsing the criminal conduct of John M. O'Neill in the latter's attempt to deceive the readers of the "Miners' Magazine" with regard to what happened at the I. W. W. convention? Finally
5. Is this the milk in the coconut of Kirwan's rage at the "unconstitutional" Trautmann, and of his anxiety to squelch that witness against himself?

These questions will have to be answered. No ribald, wild-man-of-Borne O'Neillistic muddling will do in the case.

HOW THEY LOVE IT!

An Illuminating Comment from the Nevada Capitalist Press.

(Special to The People.)

Tonopah, Nev., October 28.—The following, printed in the Nevada State Journal shows how dearly the capitalist class loves the A. F. of H.-I., that is committed to its support, and hates the organization which intends to wipe capitalism off the earth:

"The life of the I. W. W. in Reno has been brought to a merciful close by the cooks and waiters who recently organized under the auspices of that organization and the demanding a ten-hour day went out on strike. The restaurant proprietors refused to recognize the I. W. W."

"In accordance with the union meetings held Monday night and again last night, the cooks and waiters recognized the proper antagonism of the owners to the anarchistic I. W. W. and they agreed to transfer their allegiance to the American Federation of Labor which is not objectionable. By so doing they secure the ten-hour concession which is a just one and all of them will be at work tomorrow."

It is to be congratulated upon the peaceful and proper settlement of the labor difficulty and the members of the union in their allegiance to a reputable and not a revolutionary order."

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

THE BELOW ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE DAILY PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, TWO DAYS BEFORE ELECTION.

Accurate Forecast of Immediate Events, to Be Followed by Future Events, Equally Accurately Forecast.

This year's campaign in the State of New York may be said to be closed. It will be forty-eight hours from now before the votes begin to be cast, and almost sixty hours before they are counted—or counted out. Nevertheless, with a certainty, impossible at any campaign during the last thirty years, the issue can now be safely foretold. William Randolph Hearst is elected Governor of the Empire State by a majority of not less than 200,000 votes; the victory is given him by an almost solid Working Class support; finally, ten to one, he will be counted out.

Any one of the three facts, more so the two first ones, especially all the three combined, mark this campaign the first of a series, which turns over a new page of such significance in the country's political life, that it throws into temporary shade the pregnant phenomenon, about to be re-attested, of the indestructibility of the Socialist Labor Party, and deserves now to be contemplated above all others.

Two fatuities are in possession of the bulk of the Working Class of the land—the first is that the ills they suffer are, not organic, or inherent in the present social system, and that, consequently, those ills can be mended by legislation; the second flows from the first, it is the fatuity that the upper Capitalist Class, in possession of the ballot-box, will itself count in the votes that are cast to its injury. If the Working Class whose daily experience in the slave-pens of capitalism steadily holds up before their eyes and bumps their noses against the fact of the class struggle, steadily holding up before them and bumping their noses against the necessity of the total overthrow of capitalism itself, and the method whereby to accomplish the feat—if that daily schooled Working Class can succumb to such a double fatuity, alight is the wonder of the fatuity being hugged to the heart by those layers of the middle class whom, although upper capitalism is grinding them down to the level of proletarians, have not the proletarian schooling in the capitalist slave pens. In a country like this where, all the despotic and exclusivist power of upper capitalism notwithstanding, the natural and social opportunities are so vast that there is still a broad zone across which the classes—proletarian and capitalist—are still in flux and reflux, the fatuity is an explainable mental phenomenon. What social manifestation was that mental phenomenon to breed? That is the

question, which, what may be broadly called the "Hearst Movement," is answering.

The personality of Mr. Hearst cuts no figure whatever in the matter, unless it be to add point to the answer that his Movement is giving. Caesar's rank, himself a citizen of "senatorial rank" and a patrician of one of the oldest families, did not dig a deeper and wider cleft between himself and the Roman proletariat, together with the frayed-out Catilinarian upper class, than does Hearst's millions in land and stocks dig between him and the American Working Class, together with the distressed small holders of property—that is a full answer, in the premises, to the charge, otherwise correct enough, that the man's program will not, can not solve the Social Question. Caesarism welded into a mass plebs proletarian and frayed-out patricians—just as Hearstism is attracting the modern proletariat and distressed small holders; Caesarism drove together the extortionate and no less immoral upper patriciate—just as Hearstism is driving together, as if driven by a prairie fire, the Elites Roots and the Dick Crokers, the Rockefellerers and the McCarrons, the "Evening Posts" and "The Worlds," in short, the reckless, the unsparing and the no less immoral plutocracy of to-day. Caesarism turned the club it fashioned into a contrivance that reared upon the ruins of the old Rome a new institution, a social structure for popular aims with an imperial aims-giver at the top—does the same result lurk in the folds of time within the folds of Hearstism?—No.

The Social Question—the abolition of class rule, human emancipation from economic thralldom—was not solvable in the days of Caesar. The Social Movement was turned away, and all subsequent attempts have been but diversified failures. The human race has halted awaiting the material conditions for the actual solution. The material conditions exist to-day. The mammoth

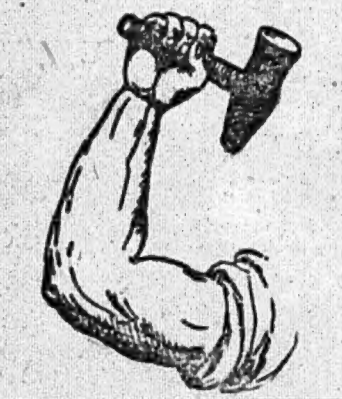
plants of production render wealth producible in that abundance which, in turn, renders popular want unnecessary; the mammoth plants of production also furnish the social structure for the solved Social Question. The parallel between Caesarism and Hearstism breaks down short of its culmination. Rather incorrect thought than no thought at all. The incorrect thought at bottom of Hearstism only Hearstism can disprove—and will disprove whether counted out, or found too strong a flood of votes to count out.

Hearstism thus heralds an era of intense mental activity, political earnestness, and constructive force. If counted in, the Working Class fatuity concerning the mendable qualities of capitalist society is bound rapidly to wear away; if counted out, that other Working Class fatuity, concerning the all sufficiency of the ballot to bring redress, will be dispelled still more rapidly. With the double fatuity dispelled, fatuities which the course of events prove are to be dispellable by Hearstism only, then the little speck of cloud on the horizon, too little to attract much notice to-day, the Socialist Labor Party, will spread and overcast the social firmament. Then, in the midst of the forks of lightning, discharged from that thundercloud, and which, "as the lightning that cometh out of the east shineth even unto the west," the message of the Socialist Labor Party will be heard in notes of thunder—

"Proletariat of America, civilization depends upon your action. The capitalist system can not be mended: it must be ended, or civilization perishes. End it! The ballot is a means of civilized warfare. Use it! Swamp the ballot-box under your myriad votes, but march not fatuously to that ballot-box. He who would have peace must be ready for war. The ballot of Labor, if triumphant, can invite disaster only, a blood-bath for the Working Class, unless that ballot is backed by the Industrially organized proletariat of the land. Organize in the Industrial Workers of the World. Furnish yourselves in that way with the only, and the all-sufficient, weapon to enforce the flat of your ballot, to secure its being counted."

Hearstism is the first Movement in the land that will clear the atmosphere for this Message. As such, the Socialist Labor Party welcomes the Hearst Movement, and the Party sticks to its colors.

S. L. P. VOTE



34th	25	233
35th	36	153
Annex	23	147

Total 1338 7841
Total, 1905 1485 7466

BROOKLYN.

INCOMPLETE AND UNOFFICIAL.

—1906—		
A. D.	S. L. P.	Chase
1st	—	—
2nd	—	—
3rd	22	69
4th	—	—
5th	—	—
6th	49	225
7th	45	102
8th	34	40
9th	47	135
10th	19	46
11th	—	—

12th	21	60
13th	—	—
14th	33	91
15th	17	153
16th	—	—
17th	—	—
18th	—	—
19th	—	—
20th	33	462
21st	—	—
Totals	320	1872

Owing to the reapportionment of the Assembly Districts since last election, a comparison of the vote by Districts can not be made. The following are the totals of the two previous elections, for purposes of comparison with this year's totals.

In 1903, Mayoralty election, the total Socialist Labor Party vote in Manhattan and Bronx was 1485, and the "Socialist" party's 7466. In the Presidential and Gubernatorial election of 1904, in the same boroughs, the vote was: S. L. P., 3,356; S. P., 16,472.

In Brooklyn, in the election of 1904 the vote stood 1,268 for the Socialist Labor Party, and 6,402 for the S. P.

BUFFALO RETURNS.

Buffalo, November 6.—Our watchers from fifty-six city districts give Jackson one hundred and seventy-seven votes; fifty-four districts not reported. Total city vote may reach three hundred. Two years ago we had five hundred and seventy; last fall four hundred. Socialist party vote two years ago nine hundred and ninety-four; last fall about six hundred. Their seventy-two watchers report Chase three hundred and sixty; total city may reach four hundred and fifty.

HILLQUIT BEATEN IGNOMINIOUSLY

The most reliably complete returns so far obtainable for the Ninth Congress District give Morris Hilquit, the S. P. candidate, 2,202 votes. That is 965 votes less than the S. P. candidate Barondess polled in the same district two years ago, and 2,160 votes below the poll of the Socialist Labor Party in the same district ten years ago, before the split, and when De Leon was the candidate. The Volkszeitung, "in pursuit of its habits of falsification gives Hilquit "about" 4,000. Hilquit's campaign was managed in a manner disgraceful to the name of Socialism. It was redolent of the crookedness of the ward politicians of lowest type. Everything was sacrificed to success—a trouncing was the result.

GOODING REBUKED.

Boise, Idaho, November 7.—At midnight the counting had not progressed either in Ada county or the State at large, so as to show any definite results. It seems certain that the race will be close, but the indications are that Stockslager, the Democratic nominee has been elected over Gooding, Republican. The chairman of the Republican committee has given out the following hasty statement: "Returns very slow coming in. The indications are, however, that Governor Gooding will be re-elected by at least 5,000 majority."

COLORADO'S VOTE.

Denver, November 6.—The returns show Buchtel, Republican, elected governor by a decisive plurality. The vote for Haywood was trivially small. This sad result was the consequence to be foreseen of the utter mismanagement of the campaign.

YONKERS SHOWS S. L. P. INCREASE.

Yonkers, N. Y., November 7.—The Socialist Labor Party vote here was 71 as against 68 last year.

JAMESTOWN VOTE.

Jamestown, N. Y., November 6.—The complete returns give Jackson 60, Chase 354. Two years ago Debs had in Chautauque county 691 votes, Corrigan 168.

OSWEGO S. L. P. VOTE.

Oswego, N. Y., November 6.—City returns give Jackson 11; Chase 22. Will give fuller report later.

WEEHAWKEN'S S. L. P. VOTE.

Weehawken, N. J., November 6.—The Socialist Labor Party polled eight votes here, as against twenty last year. The S. P. fell from thirty-eight last year to thirty-one.

JERSEY CITY WARD VOTE.

Jersey City, N. J., November 6.—In the Seventh Ward, Jersey City, with four districts heard from, the vote was S. L. P., 16, S. P., 26.

PLAINFIELD'S LIGHT VOTE.

Moosup, Conn., November 6.—The S. L. P. vote in the town of Plainfield to-day is 26; it was 42 in 1904. There was a light vote cast in the town.

IN WITH THE S. P.

Jersey City, N. J., November 6.—Birger Knutson, an S. L. P. voter, when he entered his polling place to-day, was handed a complete set of ballots with the exception of that of the S. L. P. Knutson upon demanding the S. L. P. ballot was told that there was none, and if he didn't want to vote for the old parties, he might vote for the "Independent Labor," or the "Socialist" party. Knutson persisted in his demand for the S. L. P. ballot, and finally it was furnished him.

THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Now that the election is over, the Greater New York Socialist Labor Party men and women are hustling to make the Thanksgiving Day Daily People Festival at Grand Central Palace, the biggest success ever. "The Socialist Women of the Bronx," a newly formed organization (see page six, article "Woman Awakening"), is taking an active part in the preliminaries. In addition Organizer Lazarus Abelson is the recipient of several presents and cash donations from California, New Jersey and other states. All willing to contribute presents to the Bazaar and Fair should do so now. Don't wait until the last few days.

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JACKSON'S TOUR

CONTINUED TO THE END—MEETING HELD IN SNOW STORM.

Indomitable Spirit of the Socialist Labor Party Reflected in the Determination of its Candidate—Good Work Done Despite Unfavorable Weather.

Buffalo, November 4.—Thomas H. Jackson, candidate for Governor on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and his campaign co-worker, Daniel A. Scannell of Brooklyn, are in this city, doing active work. Both arrived here last Wednesday. The weather has interfered greatly with their work, but nevertheless considerable good has been done in the line of agitation. They remained in Hornell, for two days, finding it a good field of agitation. A meeting was held in the open air, literature distributed, and talks held, in shops. They found sufficient good material in the town, especially among the railroad employees to organize a section.

In Olean and Salamanca, the weather got in its bad effects, but still much was done in the line of distributing leaflets and posting up campaign posters.

In Jamestown, the section had advertised the Sunday meeting in City Hall splendidly. Despite the atrocious weather a good audience was present. On Monday a tour of the shops was made and more literature was distributed. In addition, a street meeting was held in a snow storm to a small audience. The elements were on hand to down the Socialist Labor Party in Dunkirk which was the next stop. But a meeting will probably be held there to-morrow evening. Everything was and will be done to interest the workers in the party of their class.

Jackson will get to work on a general report of his tour immediately. He has strengthened old connections and established many new ones. The names and addresses of many sympathizers, as well as subscribers to the party press have been gathered en route.

L. Harris and Boris Reinstein, who was prevented by illness from starting earlier, left this city on a tour including Batavia, Rochester, Auburn, Geneva, Watertown and Oswego. From reports received they have encountered snow storms and other drawbacks to agitation, but are sticking manfully to their labors. With such workers the Socialist Labor Party is bound to win in the end.

EXCHANGE OF INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

I. SOCIALIST PARTY.

French Section of the Working Class International.

Paris, October 8, 1906.

to the Citizen Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, New York.

Dear Comrade:—

We take pleasure to inform you that the 3rd national convention of the Socialist Party (French Section of the Working Class International) will be held at Limoges on the days of Wednesday, October 31; Thursday, November 1; Friday, November 2; Saturday, November 3; and Sunday, November 4, 1906.

We need not tell you that delegates, furnished with credentials of sister parties abroad, are assured of our best reception.

Should your party contemplate being represented at our convention, you will oblige us by informing us in advance of the name of your delegate.

Receive, dear Comrade, with the assurance of our international solidarity, our fraternal greeting.

For the National Board. The Secretary for Foreign Countries.

BRACKE.

II.

New York, November 3, 1906.

Secretary, Parti Socialiste Co-operative L'Union, Limoges:

Revolutionary greetings from the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.

Frank Bohn.
National Secretary.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party will run an Entertainment and Ball on SATURDAY evening, December 1, at Bram's Hall, Clark and Erie streets. Tickets will be 25 cents.

We will also run a Fair in conjunction with the above; therefore call upon all comrades and sympathizers to send presents for same to the undersigned.

T. M. Davis.
142 Potomac avenue.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION

From the Frontier to the Factory; Its Social and Political Effects.

WRITTEN FOR THE PEOPLE BY JUSTUS EBERT,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

(This essay will be published serially in this and subsequent issues.)

CHAPTER VII. CONTINUED.

(Continued from last week.)

NOTEWORTHY K. OF L. STRIKES AND EVENTS.

The Knights of Labor conducted some big strikes, notably those on the Gould railway system, and in favor of the eight hour day; both of which occurred during the decade 1880-1890. Like its predecessors in the early days of unionism, the Knights of Labor believed in working class politics. Ely, referring to Richmond, Virginia, says of the growth of organization there: "It is certain that the Knights were able to elect a municipal ticket in the spring of 1886 by a large majority. They swept the city, as the saying is." A well-known contributor to the Weekly People has described the election of K. of L. men to office in Connecticut.

Of course the Knights of Labor were bitterly fought. Their successful secret and socialistic character made them powerful and to be feared. In 1878, under pressure of this hostility, especially from the Roman Catholic Church, which was opposed to societies which restrained their members from divulging their affairs in the confessional, the Knights felt constrained to abandon the policy of secrecy and come before the world with a declaration of its principles and a repudiation of all connection with "violent and revolutionary associations." Despite this action, however, the Knights of Labor was the subject of severe attacks. Due to this fact, it figures conspicuously in two great historic events during the year 1886, namely the Chicago Haymarket "riots," and the New York "Henry George campaign." In the first, the Knights struck at the McCormick Harvester works for the eight hour day. They were fired on by the police, who killed one and wounded several others. On the following day, May 4, a protest meeting was held on Haymarket Square. Everything went along smoothly, until near the close of the meeting, when the police without warning or justification brutally began to attack those present. Then some unknown person threw a bomb, killing seven men and wounding fifty. A number of men prominent in organizing and addressing the meeting were hung and some imprisoned, as a result. The theory of the prosecution was that the unknown bomb-thrower was actuated in committing his awful crime by the teachings of the condemned men, who advocated force as a solvent of the social problem. Gov. Altgeld, who pardoned the imprisoned men in 1893, overthrew this theory. He showed that no connection had been established between the bomb-thrower and the convicted men; that judging from the evidence at hand, the former was an incensed victim of the police injustice then so prevalent in all of Chicago's labor troubles. He condemned the trial of the so-called anarchists, as an unjust and an illegal one in every respect. In the second, or New York, event, the Knights of Labor had struck against the Thieft's Music Hall. In order to compel the surrender of the proprietors, a boycott was successfully levied. This led to the arrest and railroad to Sibb Sing of some of the boycotters, under the anti-conspiracy law. Indignation was intense. A conference of labor organizations was called, and Henry George consented to run for Mayor, provided 36,000 signatures requesting his candidacy would be secured; which was done. George was not a Knight of Labor, nor a member of the Central Labor Union, which was prominent in the conference. He was then well-known for his land agitation. George attributed the existence of poverty despite progress to land monopolization; whereas, as his contemporary, Moody, and American industrial history show, land monopolization and poverty were only possible because of progress. Had there been no invention of machinery, no factory system, no corporation, or bonanza farms, industry would still be an integral part of agriculture, and land the one and only indispensable aid to independence. But with all these extant—with all these compelling a new division of labor, and divorcing the people from the land and machinery, to their political and economic undoing—to talk of independence on land without machinery and co-operative labor is to talk reaction, to fly in the face of progress and insure a poverty more debasing and degrading than that from which it is hoped to escape, as the career of the small farmer now amply attests. But this was not perceived in George's time. The people on the whole, still lived near

the land. The struggle for the recovery of the public domain was on; and the country was greatly influenced by the granger and anti-monopoly movements against the railroad and land steals, both of which had their origin largely in agricultural interests. The land agitation in Ireland was intense, and a factor of no mean importance in this city, where the Irish predominated in the councils of labor. Then had not Labor suffered great wrongs that must be righted? George was the man who, in a critical, if not a constructive sense, ably voiced the social unrest and personified it in his energetic and passionate personality, despite his reactionary single tax. George ran for the Mayoralty and, though all who took part in that campaign (among them the writer, then a mere stripling) are morally certain he was elected, George was declared defeated—counted out. But the George campaign struck terror to capitalism. George's slogans "The Land for the People" and "The Masses Against the Classes," backed by a hundred and one manifestations of an awakened communist and socialist spirit, set the heart of the capitalists palpitating with fear. Society was endangered and must be saved!—and—oh, the irony of it—it was saved by a combination of all the vultures that battened on it, led by Tammany Hall, the incubator of Aaron Burr and "Bill" Tweed, two of the finest specimens of "society saviors" that ever blackened the pages of American history. The Chicago "riots" and the "George movement" were epoch-makers. They reflected the intensity of the post-civil war working class development; and brought to the surface the revolutionary discontent that was born of the wonderful achievements of the generation that had awakened the eloquence of the learned David A. Wells. Besides, these manifestations permitted the infusion of revolutionary knowledge into the labor movement, as they opened the eyes of thousands of workmen to their exact status as proletarians, making them bitter opponents of Capitalism and its injustices. The Knights of Labor was no small factor in both these historic events.

CHAPTER VIII.

NATIONALISM AND POPULISM.

According to Prof. Ely's "The Labor Movement in America," the labor movement suffered a slight reaction about the year 1886; but not so the social evolution of which it was a vital part. This continued to produce great movements reflecting its activity. One of these was the Nationalist movement. On December 1, 1888, twenty men met in Boston and formed the parent club of this movement, which afterwards developed considerable following in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other leading cities. The Nationalist movement owed its origin to a book, "Looking Backward," written by Edward Bellamy, a novelist of an high order, whose work had proclaimed him the artistic and spiritual successor of the great Hawthorne. "Looking Backward" was the Republic of Plato and the Utopia of More brought up-to-date. A young Bostonian goes into a mesmeric sleep in 1886 and awakens in the year 2000, amid a civilization of bewildering beauty and culture. This is found to be due to the national ownership of all industry and a system of equal payments for all. It was the proud boast of the first President of the first Boston Nationalist club that "Nationalism is not an outgrowth of Socialism." What it was an outgrowth of he did not say. Certain it was that Bellamy, who was an unselfish, refined and gentle character, with considerable keenness of intellect and prevision, was impressed with the wastes, injustices and ugliness of capitalism, as well as its obvious tendencies to concentration, with their grand possibilities, all of which appealed to his ethical, imaginative and artistic senses, resulting in the production of his great novel. "Looking Backward" was a powerful book. It created an immense social agitation, hardly equalled by that of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." Unlike that book, "Looking Backward" laid more stress on industrial evolution than on land; while depicting the future society in magnificent colors. The personnel of the Nationalist movement consisted mainly of men and women like Bellamy and his novel. They were authors, journalists, doctors, lawyers, professors, clergymen, artists, architects, and others representing the aesthetic, intellectual and professional elements of the middle class. The Nationalists ignored the expropriation of labor by the capitalist class together with the class divisions and struggle resulting therefrom. Impressed by the ugly and unethical aspects of competition and the obvious advantages of combination, together with the ideal society that the latter make possible, the Nationalists declared themselves in favor of the Brotherhood of Man and a national system of pro-

duction based thereon. That the Brotherhood of Man should have been emphasized in a strong national manner never impressed them as being either peculiar or inconsistent. The Nationalist movement came to an early end. The attacks of the capitalist newspapers, keenly alive to the socialistic and communistic tendencies of the new movement, and therefore alert to the interests of the class endangered thereby—the capitalist class—proved too much for its component parts. Living amid and dependent on capitalist interests, they withdrew from active participation in it; or else resigned entirely. Some, awakened to the fallacy of building a brotherhood on conflicting class interests, joined the Socialist Labor Party; while others, with their noble leader, Bellamy, joined the ranks of populism, whose nativistic origins and national ownership plans appealed to him and them.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Populism was another reflex of the social transformations of the time. It was primarily agrarian in character; and aimed at destroying the land, money, transportation, merchant and industrial monopolies, in the interests of the farmers. The political expression of Populism was the People's party, first organized locally at Kansas in 1888; nationally at Cincinnati in 1891. The People's party was composed of the members of the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, and many other agricultural organizations. It was regarded as the logical successor of the Greenback party, which was also largely agricultural in composition and interests; and was strongest in the seventies of the last century. Lawrence Gronlund, in his "Co-operative Commonwealth" (P. 138), published in 1884 says of "the consistent Greenbackers: the flat men":—"The latter propose, that the State shall issue its notes, tender them to its creditors and give them to the People saying: 'Take this! With this dollar note you can go anywhere within my jurisdiction and buy one dollar's worth of goods with it.' The great trouble, however, is that the State of these flat-men is the present State. They want to abolish money—that is the precious metals as money—and yet to retain the present system of production, which is just as irrational as a scheme would be to abolish the Pope and still to preserve the Catholic Church. For what does the assertion amount to? It is a promise, without any possible performance, for the simple reason that this state has no title to the goods which it thus disposes of. These belong, by its own sanction and concession, to individual citizens." Cheap and abundant money, without any intrinsic value, excepting that bestowed by a worthless government fiat, such was the Greenback remedy for the financial monopoly whose source of power is the exploitation of labor that is only made possible by the private ownership of the land and means of production, i. e., the ownership of social factors by the financial monopolists.

According to Pfeffer's "The Farmer's Side," the Farmer's Alliance, the backbone of the People's party, was composed of two main organizations, viz: the Southern Alliance, first organized in Texas about the year 1875, and the National Farmer's Alliance organized about the year 1877 in Illinois. The first was a powerful secret organization, with ramifications in thirty-five states; the second was an open body, no less influential and extensive. Both of these organizations, were outgrowths, successors to and contemporaries of "The Patrons of Husbandry," commonly called The Grange, first organized, according to Pfeffer, in Washington, D. C., in 1867; according to Ely in 1868. "The Grange's Declaration of Purposes" declared: "We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require. . . . We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between labor and capital removed by common consent and by an enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command." The Grange was quite a political factor in its day. It attacked railroad discrimination and land grabbing. It established the principle that railroads are common carriers, and can be regulated by Congress under the Constitution empowering that body to regulate commerce among the several states as well as with foreign nations. The logical result was the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was a great political victory; but, as we know, such is the economic power of the ultra capitalists, the victory is political only; actually, the principle established by the Grange affords the farmers and shippers generally no relief. It is unenforceable by them.

THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

The Farmer's Alliance began originally as the Grange had, that is, as an organization for the social and economic advancement of the farmer through fraternal, educational and co-operative means, and without resort to legislative aid; but its necessities soon compelled it to drift into politics. Its first moves were against the absorption of the public domain by the railroad and land corporations,

to the exclusion of homesteaders and farmers. Its next move, especially in Kansas, was to secure the political control of the state. Experience had demonstrated that the old party machines were controlled by the financial and railroad interests of the East, which were opposed to those of the farmers. This resulted in the formation of the People's party, which swept Kansas in 1888, and paved the way for the national People's party, three years later. The Farmer's Alliance was also the originator of the sub-treasury plan. This was an important modification of Greenbackism, in that, while it insisted on the right of the government to make and issue money, in the form of legal tender notes direct, it demanded "that legal tender treasury notes be issued, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, private and public, and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than two per cent. per annum upon non-perishable products, as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate, with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money." The sub-treasury plan provided for places of collateral deposit, record and issue, in the making and loaning of "legal tender treasury notes." It gave the color of a value-basis other than the government fiat to the "legal tender treasury notes"; and made the nation the farmer's banker, free from metallic money standards and Shylockian propensities. Cheap and abundant money, with the farmer's land and products as the quasi-guarantee thereof—such was the dream of Populism, as it had been, with the important modification indicated, the dream of Greenbackism! There were other, subsidiary, elements to the dream due largely to the farmer's coalition with the democrats and the labor organizations at the Cincinnati conference. These were the graduated income tax, the free and unlimited coinage of silver, government control and supervision of railroads, and eventually, should these fail to rectify transportation evils, government ownership. Surely a radical platform, but a reactionary one, withal!

FARMER'S TROUBLE ECONOMIC, NOT FINANCIAL.

The fact of the matter was that the farmer was in bad straits not primarily because of financial, but of economic conditions. Pfeffer shows how industrial development gradually took from the farmer many industries that were exclusively his own, thereby weakening his general position; while his big competitors, with their immense machinery and acreage, allied themselves with the railroads and financial interests, and defeated him in the markets of the world. Moody, more exhaustively and thoroughly than Pfeffer, presents an array of figures showing the superior productive, purchasing and negotiating power of the bonanza as compared with the small farmer; a superiority that was further enhanced by favored rates with the railroads and direct affiliation with bankers and manufacturers. The result was that, in farming, as in industry, there was a lowering of exchange values and prices, resulting in depreciation and bankruptcy, or the alternative offered by the mortgage. Spahr's "The Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States" (1896), on p. 48, gives 1890 Census figures indicating that of the \$13,000,000,000 of farm property then in the United States, over \$5,000,000,000 was mortgaged. The farmer, crushed by the exactions of the money-lenders in his efforts to escape destruction, conceived the idea, they were to blame, and sought primarily to end their reign; hence his money ideas and money movements. Brought face to face with large capital and railroad discrimination, he fondly believed that the income tax would curb the former, while government supervision or ownership would end the latter. His competitors and fleecers, deriving their capital primarily from the exploitation of wage labor in the factory and on the farm, were financially powerful and deeply entrenched; why could not be? The farmer failed to realize the difference in the economic position of the two classes. He failed to see that only a revolution making society the reaper of the rewards of social evolution—the owner of socially created and operated property—would solve the question. He preferred to believe, in the face of facts, as his material interests demanded, to wit, that he could turn back progress, and, with governmental aid, rehabilitate himself by destroying concentration.

Though the populists captured three states for their presidential candidate, Weaver, in 1892, and polled 1,500,000 votes in the congressional elections of 1894, electing such representatives as Jerry Simpson, Tom Watson, and Myron Reed, and such United States Senators as Pfeffer and Allen, to office, the Populist party failed to achieve the farmer's ideal—failed completely. One of the populists' subsidiary measures, the income tax, after running the gamut of congressional warfare and winning out, through a coalition with the democrats, was defeated by an adverse decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which declared the bill "unconstitutional." Once the backbone of the nation, the sturdy embodiment of "the spirit of '76," its most progressive and courageous class, the farmer is now a depression paralyzing the nation's spinal cord and hampering the nation's forward march.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

A Letter to "The Sun" Concerning the Method for Establishing Socialism.

The following correspondence in the New York "Sun" of November 1, needs no introductory or comment; it speaks for itself:—

PHYSICAL FORCE.

The Socialist Laborites Propose to Apply It After Winning at the Polls.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: In The Sun of October 24 Mr. William G. Lightbown attempts to criticize Mr. Goldwin Smith's opinion concerning the method for establishing Socialism. Mr. Lightbown's admission that the method by which to accomplish Socialism is one for the future to decide is a confirmation of Mr. Smith's position and a refutation of Mr. Lightbown's praises for his own, the Socialist party.

A party with a revolutionary aim that leaves to the future the method of carrying out that aim is a burlesque, well worth all and more of the satires that Mr. Smith bestows upon it. Such a party had better quit. Its only apology for not quitting is that it never started.

The Socialist Labor Party, on the contrary, is in no such pickle. Its aim is clear and its methods well defined. What these methods are can be gathered from its tactics, and these tactics can be best appreciated by contrasting

them with Mr. Lightbown's Socialist party.

Mr. Lightbown's Socialist party proceeds upon the fatuous idea that a political party is an organization that deals in the ballot only. Such is not the case. No body deserves the name of a "political party" that simply wields the ballot. A political party not only wields the ballot, but comes equipped or seeks to equip itself with the organized force to enforce the triumph of that ballot. Without that physical force equipment, whatever calls itself a political party is a tumbling clown on the stage of history. Such is Mr. Lightbown's Socialist party, and that is the reason he and it have to "trust to the future."

The Republican and Democratic parties come equipped with the requisite physical force. If political parties of conservatism themselves need the physical force equipment for the eventual enforcement of their suffrage victories, how much more essential is not such physical force equipment to a political movement of revolution. The capitalist parties, Democratic and Republican, have already perfected their physical force equipment; the political movement of Socialism, or be it the Labor Movement, has yet to organize and perfect its physical force equipment. With the political movement of Labor that physical force equipment is the class-consciously organized economic organization of the working class. The Socialist party, while calling itself Socialist, and while pretending to be Marxist, knows nothing of the Marxian sociologic principle that only the class-consciously organized units of the working class can give birth to a true and therefore effective

political party of Socialism. Being up in the air on this important subject, Mr. Lightbown's Socialist party ignores the importance of the union, and by making itself an appendage and apologist for the Civic Federalized, class-struggle-ignoring A. F. of L. renders itself a good target for Mr. Goldwin Smith's shafts.

The Socialist Labor Party, on the contrary, not being up in the air on the subject, seeks to organize the working class in the economic organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, and thereby lay the foundation for that which Marx considered an essential prerequisite for the rise of the true political party of Socialism. Along these lines there are no doubts as to methods. The triumph of the Socialist Labor Party will find the working class in organic possession of the plants of production, ready to enforce the fiat of that ballot by taking and holding, or be it lock out the capitalist class, in case this class should attempt what its predecessors have done—rotuously rebel against the ballot of the revolution.

I am not at all surprised at Mr. Lightbown's sensitiveness at Mr. Goldwin Smith's shafts. Well may the Socialist party man writhe under them. The Socialist Labor Party, on the other hand, is beyond the reach of any such shafts.

John Hossack.

Jersey City, October 31.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

FIFTH AVENUE

AND CONTRASTS WHICH SOCIALISM WILL WIPE OUT.

(By M. D. F.)

Not long ago an old gray horse drawing a dilapidated wagon, loaded with secondhand brick, from the East to the West Side of the city, stopped suddenly in the vicinity of the famous Sherry's and Delmonico's on Fifth avenue near 44th street. The two men in charge of the outfit made a sharp contrast to the evident opulence of the neighborhood. In vain was crating used on the stubborn animal, the heavy welts and sharp prods of a stick also failed to move him. As I moved away from the crowd the following jokes on his horsemanship were made, "He's an old sport and likes the atmosphere." "He has seen better days," etc.

Fifth avenue is no longer the residential district it was about a quarter of a century ago. Looking down Fifth avenue from 39th street on a rainy evening after the carriages and autos have left their patrons or owners at the various clubs and other places of amusement, the rain having washed the smooth asphalt roadway clean of dirt, the many electric lighted lamps outside the business places that have taken the sites formerly used by the elite of the old New York families, show their reflected lights in the roadway, making one think of a scene in Venice, the street looking very much like a placid sheet of water; the softly moving autos and their headlights seem in the distance, like Venetian gondolas mooring at the steps leading

to Doge-like residence of some one of the McAllister four hundred who has not yet fled from the old stand of the ultra fashionable set of by-gone days.

During the Hearst-Hughes capitalist campaign the New York Sun had columns of letters published containing arguments and figures to show how \$12,000 and \$1,500 per year salaried men can avoid paying exorbitant New York (Manhattan Island) rents and secure a home in the suburbs by purchasing on the installment plan. Suburban property 100 miles from central Fifth avenue is being opened up as villas, parks, and town sites for the prospective New Yorkers who are being rapidly driven off Manhattan Island by the encroachments of mammoth mercantile establishments and depots for foreign and domestic merchandise.

A sign "One bachelor apartment to rent" on an establishment near 45th street and Fifth avenue, attracted my attention. Inquiry brought the information that with satisfactory reference and one hundred and fifty dollars per week I could secure the use of three furnished rooms and attendance, constituting one bachelor apartment. Out of town comrades wishing to domicile in New York for a short period may procure the above or the other extreme one dollar and twenty-five cents per week for room and fifteen cents for each meal. A fairly good meal, with the trimmings, may be had at Delmonico's or Sherry's on Fifth

avenue for from ten dollars up. The lower rates prevail at the Mill's Hotel, corner of Bleecker and Thompson streets twenty-five minutes walk from the aristocratic Fifth avenue district. There are no class distinctions in New York. It's a mere matter of fancy to live in the Delmonico or the Mills Hotel district. In the former you may acquire the gout, in the latter dyspepsia.

If you do not like to buy a magnificent Ulster overcoat for \$5.99 on the East or West Side you may step into any of the bonton Fifth avenue establishments and get a fur lined overcoat for \$750.00, or a fairly good business suit for \$75.00.

Perhaps you would like to have a handsome gobelin tapestry, picturing some historical subject, picturing the feudal lords and ladies in some of their pleasant pastimes. You may buy it at any of the well-known antique stores or rather warehouses on Fifth avenue, for about \$4,000. Acres of floor space are occupied by furniture, cut glass, silver ware and bronzes. Small articles of antique bric-a-brac may be purchased here for from \$25.00 up.

The Day and Night bank on Fifth avenue is one of the new buildings and new sights of Fifth avenue. The wage slaves of the East and West Sides of New York may here deposit their "surplus" provided they have a proper introduction to "open an account."

When one contemplates the immense accumulation of valuable surplus commodities stored in Fifth avenue establishments, not to mention the millions of dollars worth of surplus commodities stored in pawnshops and storage warehouses, and the fact that

thousands of agencies are constantly duplicating these commodities, the thought arises, could these commodities be disposed of within a given period at anything like their present price value? Thousands of watchmen and electrical devices, very ingenious in their construction, are employed and used by the capitalist class to guard their treasures from burglary, fire, etc. Mercantile registers, blue books and other means are referred to in order to find out "Who's Who" and to guard against the impostor and shoplifter.

New York City is a city of glaring social contrasts that the Socialist Republic will wipe out.

SWEDISH LITERATURE.

The following S. L. P. pamphlets can be had in Swedish from the office of "Arbetaren":—

The Burning Question of Trades Unionism, five cents.
Socialism versus Anarchism, five cents.
Reform or Revolution, five cents.
What Means This Strike? five cents.
Socialism, by McClure, five cents.
Also:—

Socialism's Horsten (The Cornerstone of Socialism) by Axel Danielson, per copy, ten cents.

A large stock on hand of the leaflet "Which is Right?" Price, fifteen cents per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand, postpaid. Address, ARBETAREN, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it ground.

REPORT OF GENERAL-SECRETARY TRAUTMANN

TO THE DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN CONVENTION, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1906.

Fellow Workers and Comrades:—Illustrating the deep darkness of despair that had fallen on the world of labor, implanting new hope and enthusiasm into the life's aim of scores of thousands of downtrodden, did the flashlight emanating from the manifesto issued by industrial unionists in January, 1903, strike equally with piercing, searching and destructive force into the camps of all those powers as are, in open and in secret organized to trample under their feet all higher aspirations of the working class, to obstruct the road towards the emancipation and to combat every inch gained in its onward march by the ever-increasing army of enlightened proletarians.

While millions of exploited and so often betrayed wage earners conceive the hopelessness of the daily struggle for a better life and higher civilization, if they were to remain divided on the economic and political field as in the past, while most of them grasp with instinctive zeal the doctrines expounded by the advocates and pioneers of a new order of things, yet the struggle against the combined powers of capitalism and reactionary plebe leaders make isolated attempts at separation from the old a task which only the strongest care to undertake, often with the sacrifice of their personal well-being, and as a target of persecution on the part of those who are conscious of the fact that the gradual disintegration of all institutions, protecting the system of to-day will eventually shatter to pieces the structure itself, while all those removed as former upholders of the existing order are gathering their forces to cut the navel-string, that holds them attached to the existing order, the working class will administer the industries of the world for the sole well-being of those who produce by their labor all necessities and good things of life.

The manifesto, an expression finding an echo in the hearts of thousands, as pointing out the necessities of our days and giving voice to the aspirations of the wealth producers, proclaimed in glowing colors, a truth—and on the granite, indestructible rock-bed of truth, of honesty, and a class-consciousness implanted into the hearts of an enlightened proletariat a structure was to be founded which was to harbor under its protecting roof all those who labored, who have fought and are fighting and striving, who, although often persecuted and victimized, are engaged in the upbuilding of a revolutionary union movement, destined not only to offer and assure immediate relief to millions of exploited within this corporation-controlled society of to-day, but to train and prepare them, in growing and augmenting strength for the final historic mission of the working class.

The response to the call embodied in the manifesto brought together, in the last convention, elements with divergent aims. One bent to frustrate the honest efforts of the class-conscious proletarians, by attempts of piloting the organization, to be formed, into the waters controlled by the forts of the masters and thus making it subservient to the interests of that class; the other determined, and armed with the knowledge derived from an observation of events and therefore fully alive to the duty towards the class from which they came and had acquired their strength, to work for the establishing of an organization which would embody in its entire makeup, its coherent parts, its methods for the attainment of the ends sought for all such features as would forcibly appeal to all those who struggle for the emancipation of the toiling masses from the serfdom of exploitation by a few.

In the inevitable clash between revolutionary and conservative, yes, reactionary forces at the first convention of the Industrial Workers of the World the former, after many days of hard battling won out, apparently. With glee and joy they went to announce to the many proletarians who were waiting in intense suspense for the outcome, that years of preparatory work, of seed-sowing and soil-plowing was not wrought in vain, that a foundation for future constructive work had been formed and cemented together, and that the organizing work could be started and continued unabated by elements that were in all their views, their connections and, through their material interests, parts of those powers as are conjointly opposing and thwarting all efforts of the working class for its liberation.

Cheaply bought, indeed, would have been the triumph of those whose sole aim in the labor movement is to see the entire class freed from the bondage of wage slavery, if they had ever sponsored the delusion that the destructive forces of capitalism would abandon the policy of controlling through its agencies an organization which to destroy they knew

was well-nigh impossible.

In those days, only few knew of the part played by a few actors behind the scenes, and still more limited is the number of those who conceived that this first act behind the scenes was to be followed by others likewise enacted into the play, so to continue the betrayals, the deceptions, and the blind-folding, under disguise but in the interests of the capitalist class, and lead again to the shambles the thousands of proletarians.

You, who are here assembled in convention; here to voice the commands of the industrial workers of this land, should expect from all those who have confided in you, that again the flashlight of truth, begetting in its wake confidence and trust, be thrown on all acts and occurrences, whether enacted in the limelight of publicity, or behind the scenes; so that you may be able to direct the destinies of the organization and place it in a position that even errors and mistakes, if occurring, be made the acts of the entirety, which at all times, as history has proven, is ready to rectify its own wrong-doings and draw lessons therefrom for the better. You owe this duty to your constituency, to those who are longing to be organized in an industrial organization, in brief, you owe a duty to the entire working class to sift out, without fear or favor, without considering the interests of individuals, the causes from effects, and to suggest remedies as will place the Industrial Workers of the World before the workers of this land and abroad as being in reality a revolutionary union organization controlled solely by the rank and file of the working class.

To millions of wage earners on the American continent, whose spirit has been crushed, whose life energies were paralyzed because of the many betrayals perpetrated against them, when in the conflicts with the oppressors, to those thousands, and scores of thousands, who had lost confidence in the strength and power of the working class, because they were not aware of the capitalist influences in directing the affairs in the labor movement, to those countless toilers, who were debarrd from the capitalist-controlled unions, in all of them the message of industrial unionism touched a chord in their hearts, and they instinctively felt an assurance that they were to become a part of an army militant, truth and light-searching toilers, moved and directed in all actions by the collective intelligence of all. These began to place confidence in the Industrial Workers of the World, and it is the supreme duty of my life and others not to betray that confidence by misleadingly distorting reports of the conditions within and without the organization.

Therefore let the truth be known!

The Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Immediately after the close of the first convention, the officers of the Western Federation of Miners reported to the members of that organization the actions of the first convention, and a referendum was issued for the purpose of having the work of the delegates ratified by the rank and file. At the end of August, notice was received, that the members of the Western Federation of Miners had approved, by a big majority, the actions of the delegates in installing that organization as an integral part of the Industrial Workers of the World, and on September 1st, 1905, the Western Federation of Miners, became the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World. The very fact that leading men in that organization were instrumental in launching this organization, and presenting to the workers of this land a programme for action, aroused immediately the forces of reaction, and those who are engaged in protecting the interests of the employing class. The criminal conspiracy enacted in order to crush the acting spirit of revolt, as had manifested itself in the organized efforts of the membership of the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World is too fresh in memory to make it necessary to emphasize the fact, that repetitions of such crimes of the ruling class can only be prevented by a constant campaign of education and thorough organization among the toilers in this land and abroad. While the Mining Department has been the strongest part of the Industrial Workers of the World, and the best supporter so far financially, the membership east and west, south and north of this organization have prepared the ground, and have disseminated the principles of industrial unionism among those who are not as yet members of that Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, but should be organized as speedily as possible. The organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, those who came in touch with the thousands of coal miners

in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, those who have touched the pulse of discontent among the thousands of enslaved coal miners, know that this great mass of wealth producers are ready to cut the navel-string, that holds them attached to the capitalist institutions, and that they, in defiance of the labor lieutenants are prepared to organize in the Industrial Workers of the World. The hundreds of letters received at the office of the Industrial Workers of the World, the requests from the active revolutionary element working in mines of Illinois, in the valleys of Ohio, thousands of those who have realized, that they must destroy and break institutions, that are keeping the miners in subjection, their voice should be heard at this convention, so that proper steps should be taken to divorce the rank and file of the coal miners of America from the labor fakir, and make them participants in the struggle of the working-class for the amelioration of existing evils, and for the final emancipation from the thralldom of wage-slavery. No boundary lines, east or west, should separate those, who wish to organize in the Industrial Workers of the World, and those who were in the field know, that by proper action of this convention, we will accomplish in a short time from now all that the oppressed, the persecuted, the enslaved coal miner was longing for for years; that is, the organizing in a true revolutionary industrial union, controlled by the collective will of an enlightened membership.

Metal and Machinery Department.

One of the largest bodies united with the American Labor Union, prior to the convention at which said organization became a component part of the Industrial Workers of the World, was the American and Canadian Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. On account of the somewhat industrial structure of that organization, as different kinds of workers in the metal industry comprised its membership, said society had been suspended a few years ago, from the American Federation of Labor, but by a referendum vote of the members living in the United States and Canada it was decided to become an integral part of the American Labor Union and support said organization in its efforts to organize the wage earners on more advanced lines.

Isaac Cowen, then delegated to act as officer of that organization on this side of the Atlantic, was one of the promoters of the plan to call the Industrial Union conference in January, 1905, and it was therefore only fair to expect that said organization would become a part of the I. W. W. after its formation, although many of the features in the working program of that society are in direct contrast with the basic rules governing the Industrial Workers of the World. However the majority of the members in Canada and the United States were known to be in full accord with progressive and revolutionary principles, and the preservation of those members as working and fighting parts of the I. W. W. was considered a plain duty and necessity.

This duty became more paramount when the further facts were considered. On July 14, 1905, shortly before the American Labor Union turned over its remaining property to the I. W. W., the society paid a tax of \$137.63 into the treasury of the A. L. U., and judging from the taxes paid by said Amalgamated Association, within one year the sum of \$2,688.13, it was evident that the membership of that organization on this side of the ocean was honest in the desire to support an organization on progressive lines, although perhaps, the full conception of what revolutionary unionism should stand for, had not been made known to a full extent to the rank and file.

The mistake of the first convention of the I. W. W. in recognizing in good faith anybody claiming to represent members, although this mistake was unavoidable, was followed by an equally serious mistake in strictly recognizing acts of the convention, as guidance for future deliberations.

The United Metal Workers of America, shortly before the convention a part of the American Federation of Labor, installed itself at the convention through its two delegates, representing or claiming to represent, 3,000 members, as the Metal and Machinery Department of the I. W. W.

The Metal Workers of the American Labor Union, organized in the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, had no other choice, and the interpretation of the acts of the convention could not be otherwise than to become a part of the Metal Department, and recognize the administration of said department as the governing body for all those employed and wishing to organize in the industries comprising that department. Because it was unknown to me, and those helping to create order out of chaos, that the United Metal Workers, when installing itself into the I. W. W., had only two executive board members, one of them elected president of the I. W. W., thus leaving one man

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

THE "ORGANIC LAW" AND THE "ACTING PRESIDENT"

AN ANALYSIS OF MAHONEY, WITH A BRIEF SKETCH OF McMULLIN AND McDONALD.

[By Wm. R. Fox.]

Mr. Mahoney, Acting President of the Western Federation of Miners, now circulating as a calumniation of the late I. W. W. convention, pretends to be a stickler for what he is pleased to call the "organic law." Yet he has done many things for which he can show no warrant in that law.

For instance: While "acting" as member of the General Executive Board he voted to pay himself a per diem and expenses for his work in plotting against the convention which the "organic law" makes superior to the G. E. B. He voted to pay salary and expenses to Kirkpatrick who was receiving compensation from his then existing department; and he voted to pay remuneration to McCabe, who, as I shall prove, according to the "organic law," was not entitled to a cent, nor to sit on the G. E. B.

Mahoney's sense of "organic law" technicalities can sleep very soundly at times.

Mahoney on the floor of the convention acknowledged he was getting pay and expenses from headquarters while serving on the G. E. B. and at the same time he admitted he was receiving \$150.00 per month and expenses as Acting President of the Western Federation of Miners.

He now indignantly retracts. He says he does not draw from the W. F. of M. when drawing from the I. W. W. Mark how he makes distinction between the Western Federation of Miners and the Industrial Workers of the World. To him they are two disjointed, isolated bodies. Their unity is beyond his conception. So he, as Acting President, W. F. of M. and Acting Member, G. E. B., disassociates himself from himself. There are two Mahoneys. Here is the way he reasons it out:

He is a member of the G. E. B., I. W. W., by virtue of being Acting President. W. F. of M. He represents the W. F. of M. on the G. E. B. This is his status while serving on the G. E. B. This is the first Mahoney. The second Mahoney appears to draw the per diem for service on the G. E. B. Then he claims to represent the I. W. W. He means he is in service of the general organization. So he draws pay from the general organization. The money being safely stored in his pants, he goes back to the G. E. B., and votes as the representative of the Mining Department by virtue of being its Acting President!

Here's the casuistry for you!

This dual Mahoney and division of essentials explains much that is contradictory in the character of this man.

How fiercely he fights for technicalities when it suits his purpose. He insists on every letter. How easily he abandons the whole "organic law" and spurns every law to gain an end. At one time a very parliamentary Shylock, contending for the last stamp on a delegate's due book; at another he lets out a roar because McCabe is refused a vote, yet McCabe's alleged Department never was in good standing at general headquarters, owes hundreds of dollars for stamps. At one time, while in the chair, he severely reprimands an airy insinuation uttered against a delegate—whom he likes. The next moment he is sitting like the statue of patience while vindictive verbal indignities are being heaped upon one he dislikes. A little further along he is to abet the slugging of fellow workers who perceived elevated whole truths, where he saw only groveling halves.

McCabe's alleged department never had more than a few hundred members. It lacked thousands of the number necessary to form a department. Mahoney knew it. He never protested. McCabe's alleged department never paid for the due stamps it received from general headquarters. It never paid for the supplies it received. It was in perpetual bad standing. Here is the "organic law" covering that point and fixing McCabe's station on the outside:

"Article V.—Section 3.—All International Industrial Departments, Local Unions and Individual members of the Industrial Workers of the World that are in arrears for dues and assessments, sixty (60) days, counting from the last day of the month for which reports and remittances are due, shall not be considered in good standing and shall not be entitled to any of the benefits or payments from any funds of this organization."

In spite of this very plain language of the "organic law" Mahoney recognized the alleged Transportation Department as in good standing, recognized McCabe as a member of the General Executive Board and of the convention (when the "organic law" plainly excluded him); and allowed without protest McCabe to take

excessive sum from the general fund for alleged service on the G. E. B., when the "organic law" prohibited in one of its most lucid clauses "any of the benefits or payments from any funds" to persons so disqualified.

Section 5 of Article II. of the "organic law" says:

"The General Executive Board shall have full power to conduct the affairs of the organization between conventions, and their decision on all matters pertaining to the organization or any subordinate part thereof shall be binding, subject to an appeal to the next convention."

This clause is positive. It limits the power of the G. E. B. in time. It is an authority "between conventions" only. It must submit all its acts and itself to the convention. Yet Mahoney encouraged the discredited members on the old G. E. B. in their rebellion against the convention. He assisted at a midnight session of defeated grafters and with them went through the motions of trying, convicting and expelling two honest men without a hearing. True, this act was extremely ridiculous, seeing that the self-appointed judges, who also acted as accusers and witnesses, had no power to try, convict or expel any one. The hour, their method, and their reason for choosing these, condemned themselves. But it shows how Mahoney misuses real power when he has it. While clamoring for the "organic law" he leagues with convicted misdoers to strike in the dark and behind the back and makes sure that the victims have no show.

Mr. Mahoney did not stop here. Thugs were employed to prevent the officials chosen by the convention from entering the general office, and these officials were assaulted by the thugs and hindered in the performance of their duties. Mr. Mahoney aided and abetted in these infamous acts.

And these acts of Mahoney—assisting at an illegal, midnight expulsion and becoming accessory to the slugging of the men chosen by the convention to administer the affairs of the organization—And not the least apology in the "organic law," nor in any law, nor could they win endorsement from any group of men conversant with the truth. Even McDonald and Gooding did not exhibit the hypocrisy of Mahoney. They made no pretense of trying the men they wronged and when these are tried their accusers must confront them.

In his report Mahoney hides the fact that the majority on the General Executive Board plotted against the convention before it assembled. Its work was cut and dried by schemers. It was not to last above three days. But when they became aware that they were not dealing with fools; that the delegates had come for business, they resolved to obstruct; and they did obstruct; but the patience, honesty and intelligence of the convention triumphed. Then Mr. Mahoney and his pals began to slander the convention.

Mr. Mahoney hides the fact that for many months the general office was invaded by outsiders and shady characters under the protection of Sherman. Trautmann was continually insulted and threatened by these, and undoubtedly some of his records were stolen by them. Mr. Mahoney hides the fact that Sherman drew checks on the road. These facts easily explain why Trautmann got mixed in his accounts. The absurd statement that he destroyed his records will not go, since he must personally settle all deficiencies. Trautmann is a man of tried principle and probity. We know him in Cincinnati. Pure and simple hate him, but they never accuse him of dishonesty.

Mahoney conceals the fact that the shortage in Trautmann's accounts, according to the experts, amounts to but \$19.36. When we consider the disreputable crowd he was forced to admit to the office, the shortage is remarkably small.

Mahoney hides the fact that Sherman cost the I. W. W. from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars; about five thousand salary and "expenses"; three thousand to cronies for alleged work, McCabe, Kirkpatrick, Cronin, McDonald, Duffy, Cranston, Shurtleff, &c.; three thousand overcharges on orders to favored firms; and his late thuggery will cost some thousands more. We have paid dearly for our autocrat.

Mahoney hides the fact that Sherman served some months over his term as President. He affects to think that the convention robbed that individual of something.

Mahoney hides the fact that the locals attached to general headquarters had several thousand more members than the Western Federation of Miners. Instead of being over-represented, they did not

have one-third its representation they were entitled to in the convention. Here in Cincinnati we organized at the call of the Manifesto and Preamble for Industrial Unionism. On an average, each member here, besides paying his dues, has contributed ten to fifteen dollars during the past year for agitation meetings, protest meetings, circulars, leaflets, literature, and voluntary donations to strike benefits and Moyer and Haywood funds. When delegates were sent to Chicago they were given railroad fare and a sum on which workmen could live nine days. At the end of that time we hoped to have finished our work, for we expected to meet local industrial unionists—men who would meet us in the spirit of the Manifesto and Preamble and Haywood's inspiring words—but at the end of that time our work was barely begun, for, even from Haywood's organization, there appeared three men who did not believe in the Manifesto or Preamble or Industrial Unionism—three men, a capitalist mayor, an acknowledged reactionist, and a scheming ensuist, who, standing as the mainstay of the meanest band of traitors on earth—wretches, who robbed poor toilers of their funds and attempt to rob them of their hopes of freedom—these three men, without whom the treacherous grafters would have been an absolute nonentity, stood in the path of the convention and endeavored to strangle it.

These men were strong because they came from the Western Federation of Miners. They came from Haywood's organization and stood in the second convention as a triple denial of all that Haywood stood for in the first convention.

Personally these three men were weak specimens. How silly is McDonald who,

in his erratic "report," protests against the seating of Sims; yet he, McDonald, cast 100 votes to seat Sims, and without these 100 votes Sims could not have been seated.

The stenographic report will expose McMullen. He talked to kill time. Once he discussed the interesting question whether or not he was a numbskull. He was opposed to real service to the convention, so refused to work on the auditing committee. When not on the floor, he usually sat among a group of plotters who talked loud and disturbed the others. Often when rising to claim the floor, before beginning his rambling talks, he would waste considerable time by asking for an explanation of what had previously happened.

Mahoney is well illustrated by an incident that occurred while a vote was being taken. As the roll call proceeded, and each delegate, as his name was announced answered "yes," or "no," Mahoney observed that the majority was going against the interests of the gang. His turn came. He rose and asked Sherman, who was in the chair, to instruct him how he (Mahoney) ought to vote. His object was to hold the roll-call in abeyance, while Sherman was given an opportunity to make a last appeal that could not be answered. It was hoped that this would influence the following vote.

Such are the shallow persons who cast half the vote and all the prestige of the official head of the Western Federation of Miners in favor of reaction and corruption and finally set the official seal of their endorsement on the slugging of their fellow workers by capitalist thugs at Chicago in 1906. Will the Western Federation of Miners endorse the acts of these men?

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should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

One has very long arms, when he has
those of an entire people.—Xenophon.

The identical circumstances that
six days ago, that is two days before
election day, enabled The People to
say that Hearst was overwhelmingly
elected, but ten to one, would be
touted out, render it impossible at
his writing to state the "official"
issue. In ways too obvious to escape
notice, the election returns are being
held back, the figures published by the
Hughes interests and their conduct
prove that the counting out is in progress. Nothing definite is known.

As to the Socialist Labor Party vote
and the vote of the Socialist party, in
this city it is impossible to establish
any comparison with last year. The
Assembly and even the Election Dis-
tricts have been so completely remod-
eled that in most instances there is no
point of departure for a calculation. It
looks as if, on the whole, both parties
have about held their own, compared
with last year, but lost heavily compared
with the gubernatorial vote of 1904.

More certain is the issue in the
Ninth Congress District, where Morris
Hilquit ran on the Socialist party
ticket, and made a purely vote-catching
campaign, adopting all the cap-
italist politician devices, even to the
point of circulating printed instruc-
tions how to vote for Hilquit and the
rest of the capitalist tickets. Although
his election was confidently predicted
by his party on the ground of these
methods, he is snowed under. It even
looks as if he may not reach his par-
ty's vote when Barondess ran for Con-
gress in the same district two years
ago; it is certain he will not reach the
4,371 vote polled by the Socialist Labor
Party in the same district as far back
as ten years ago, when De Leon was
the candidate.

Another feature of the returns is
that the total vote in the present Sixth
Assembly District, former Sixteenth,
of the two parties combined is about 400
—or about 1,800 votes less than the
Socialist Labor Party alone polled for
Assembly in that district before the split.

HOMAGE TO THE I. W. W.

The "Evening Post" is an ultra cap-
italist paper. It is the paper that once
counseled "the rifle diet" for the Work-
ing Class. It is the apologist for all the
Trusts of the land. It is an organ of the
railroad interests. Pretentious of morality,
it never goes beyond the "safe and
sane" point of criticism against the class
that plunders the workers. As a con-
sequence, the "Evening Post" is thor-
oughly class-conscious in politics. It is
never led astray by appearances. The
capitalists may lead a movement, if the
movement threatens the comfort of the
Capitalist Class in the slightest, the
"Evening Post" will ever be found fren-
zied against such a movement. It so
happens now with regard to Hearst.
Nobody better than the "Evening Post"
is aware that the capitalist Hearst could
not, if he would, and would not, if he
could, do aught that may release the
capitalist claws from Labor's vitals. All
the same the "Evening Post" is aware
that Hearst is a bull in the capitalist
china shop, and as such the paper has
lined up with all the capitalist criminals,
whom Hearst is light-heartedly assailing.
Now, then, that ultra capitalist paper,
anxious for Hearst's defeat consoles it-
self with the prospect of Hughes's vic-
tory, and does so with what words?
It says: "Hearst has entirely failed to
provide any sort of an organization
which can be depended upon to bring out
his vote, or SEE THAT IT IS COUNT-
ED WHEN BROUGHT OUT." These words
should be marked well, they occur
on the first column of the first page of
the Monday, October 29, 1906, issue of
the "Evening Post." Thus it is there
stated, offhand, as a matter of course,
that the upper, or Hughes Capitalist
Class rely upon the election fraud of
counting out for the success of their
political tickets.

This is no secret; sever, however, was
the fact so brazenly admitted. The ad-

mission is a homage to the wisdom of
the Industrial Workers of the World.

The I. W. W. is planted upon the prin-
ciple that the class struggle, or the in-
iquitous reign of the Hughes class, is
bound to continue until the Working
Class is united upon the political as well
as upon the industrial field. This prin-
ciple involves the declaration that the
political movement of Labor is worthless
unless it comes equipped with the polit-
ical power to enforce the flat of its
ballot, and that that physical power
consists, in the industrially organized
Working Class. Accordingly, the I. W.
W. is aware of the fact which the "Even-
ing Post" blurs out. The Capitalist
Class is in possession of the electoral ma-
chinery. The I. W. W. is not so silly
as to imagine the Capitalist Class will
count in the Revolution.

Both the political and the economic
posture of the I. W. W. is the posture
of the Socialist Labor Party. Thanks
to this posture, a posture that is soundly
upane, the Capitalist Class denounces
the I. W. W. and the S. L. P. in terms
that are unmeasured. The "Evening
Post," by its cool admission that, unless
the Hearst machine is able to prevent it,
the Hughes machine will count out
Hearst, pays a homage to the soundness,
the wisdom and the integrity of both the
I. W. W. and the S. L. P., incidentally it
explains the love and affection of the
Civic Federation for the A. F. of L. and
the "distinguished consideration" with
which the capitalist press treats the
political reflex of the A. F. of L.—the
Socialist party.

CRUEL, YET RETRIBUTION.

Almost at the same time two Amer-
ican heiresses—Consuelo Vanderbilt
and Anna Gould—whose ill-gotten
gains purchased, for the former, the
title of Duchess of Marlborough, for
the latter, the title of Countess of Cas-
tellane, have been constrained to take
legal measures in order "to save their
homes" from the desolation of their
husbands. In the case of the Vander-
bilt heiress the step was taken in such
manner as to avert a "public scandal."
In the case of the Gould heiress the
public scandal was averted. Whether
averted or braved, the facts, made
public in the one, are substantially
the facts in the other case. These
facts are not of the category of "scand-
als"; they are historic events of socio-
economic pith, and of such magnitude
that they rise to the dignity of lofty
moral lessons.

The facts in the case—it really is
only one case—are that the American
workers on railroads and telegraphs
especially, on many minor industries
as well, after being figuratively and
literally bled, mutilated and slaughter-
ed for more than a generation, yielded
to the Gould and Vanderbilt interests
a vast hoard of transmuted human
bone, flesh and marrow. The "homes"
raised, furnished and kept up by these
vast hoards were called "palatial resi-
dences"; in point of fact they were
whitened sepulchres. They housed
putrefaction only. The putrefaction
attracted the pest microbe, and that
presented itself in the shape of for-
eign noblemen bridegrooms. Like all
deadly microbes, the "nobleman" mi-
crobe kills that on which it thrives.
It squandered the substance of its
brides, lacerated their hearts, aye, even
SMOTE THEIR BODIES.

Retribution is no hollow word. The
Gould and Vanderbilt "Houses" were
raised to the plummet of working-
men's, workingwomen's and work-
ing children's sorrows. No capitalist
"House" can be raised to any other
plummet-line. Moral blows that make
the proletarian's heart ache, physical
blows that cause his body to run blood—
such is the treatment that capital, incar-
nated in the idle Capitalist Class, be-
stows upon the laborer—such was and
is the treatment bestowed by the Gould
and Vanderbilt "interests" upon their
wealth producers—by such means the
stream of the hoard was set and is
kept flowing in which the Vanderbilts
and Goulds riot. Such were the pul-
leys with which Jay Gould and the
Old Vanderbilt raised the roof-trees
of their "palatial residences." Such
were the methods by which George
Gould followed suit when he shook
his fist under the nose of the Sheriff
of Erie County, to compel him to apply
to the Governor for the militia to aid
the railroad magnates defy the ten-
hour law and crush the switchmen's
strike of 1892. Such were the methods
which Helen Gould applauded when
she presented Gen. Sherman Bell with
"the most exquisite silver tea service"
in reward for his bayoneting the min-
ers of Cripple Creek into the Colorado
bull-pens. Retribution dogs the steps
of the felon. Grim is the Retribution
that causes the identical millions,
gathered by such practices, to be turned
into the very purchase money for
"noble" bridegrooms to administer to
scions of these "Houses" a dose of
their own medicine—to exploit their
heiress-wives by appropriating the
millions they bring, and returning to
them the pittance of \$40 pin money;
to go further, to wound their hearts
by sexual humiliation; to go even fur-

ther and physically smite them to the
point of drawing blood!

Not to revenge, not even to avenge
does the Socialist Movement step upon
the stage of history. The "desolation
of the homes" of the Vanderbilt and
the Gould, or of any, or all "heiresses,"
together with their stock, is too vulgar
an aim for Socialism to stoop to.
Nevertheless, until the Working Class
of the land shall have been organized
to snatch society from the claws of the
bandit Capitalist Class—until the
Working Class shall have stamped out
the social system that desolates their
homes—until that day, Retribution will
repeat in redoubting instances the
"desolation of the homes" of the Con-
suelos and the Annas. Until that day,
thanks to an unavoidable chain of
cause and effect, Retribution will pro-
duce with redoubting frequency the
typical spectacle of an Anna Gould,
the daughter of a Jay, the sister of a
George and a Helen, robbed, insulted
with a pittance, wounded in her ten-
derest feelings, and physically knocked
down bleeding by the brutal fist of the
blackguard whom wealth, extorted from
the Working Class, purchased for her
husband.

TITUS IN THE "CONFIDENCE" ROLE.

The Caldwell, Ida, "Socialist" of the
20th instant has a signed article by
Hermion F. Titus that is redolent of
the rottenness that attaches to Titus.
It is said a straw breaks the camel's
back. This is an instance in which a
hoghead of dirt, self-inflicted, should
break the back of Titus and Titusism,
and leave both buried too deep for re-
urrection.

The Titus article in question is en-
titled "Compromise in Idaho." It affects
to uncover a deep-laid plot to cause
the Socialist party candidate for Judge
in the Seventh Judicial District of
Idaho—the District in which Haywood,
Moyer and Pettibone are to be tried—
to withdraw from the contest, and
thereby afford a chance of election to
the Democratic nominee, a supposed
friend, against his Republican adver-
sary, a noted foe of the wrongly im-
prisoned men. Titus steps forward
before the foot-lights, throws upon
himself a dozen bouquets as a man of
such sturdy integrity, abnegation and
devotion to principle that, rather than
yield to the principle of "No Com-
promise! No Political Trading!" he
will tell "the truth," whatever the con-
sequences to Moyer, Haywood and Pet-
tibone, or to the other members of his
party—all of whom, Socialist candi-
date, the notorious David C. Coates in
the Northern part of the State includ-
ed, he implicates in the conspiracy
against "Principle."

Titus argues that if the plan to
cause Wilkie, the Socialist party candi-
date, to withdraw in favor of Bryan,
the Democratic candidate, goes
through, then, if the latter "were elec-
ted by combined Democratic, Socialist
and disgruntled Republican votes," the
very fact "would disqualify him from
ever trying the case" of Moyer, Hay-
wood and Pettibone. The insincerity
of this argument is demonstrated by
Titus himself when he lets out of the
bag the cat that he himself was in-
triguing with the Democratic party for
it to withdraw its judicial nominee in
favor of the candidate of the Socialist
party! If, the Socialist party candi-
date Wilkie being withdrawn, the elec-
tion of the Democrat Bryan "by com-
bined Democratic, Socialist and dis-
gruntled Republican votes" would be a
hollow victory, and "disqualify Bryan
from ever trying the case," in what
manner, the Democratic candidate
Bryan being withdrawn, would the
election of Wilkie by the identical
"combined Democratic, Socialist and
disgruntled Republican votes" consti-
tute a solid victory, and enable Wilkie
to try the case? If to deal and dicker
with the Socialist party to withdraw
its candidate in favor of the candidate
of a capitalist party is to "compromise,
trade and fuse," as indeed it is, by
what process of reasoning can the
charge be escaped that to deal and
dicker with a capitalist party to with-
draw its candidate in favor of the
candidate of the Socialist party is not
likewise to "compromise, trade and
fuse"? If Mr. Titus had a hand in the
one pie, as he admits he had, WHY
does that political purist suddenly in-
dignate at those who have a hand in
the other pie?

The answer is obvious. That is hap-
pening to Titus that ever happens to
such folks—their own corruption forces
them to blab. The Titus revelations
are probably true in essentials. They
tally too well with the conduct of the
Socialist party machine everywhere
else in the land to be false. The party
of the Morris Eichmanns in New Jer-
sey, of the scores of Eichmanns in
Massachusetts and elsewhere; the
party that in this very campaign in
this State, has its Ninth Congress
District candidate Hilquit toasted and
boosted by such avowed Hearstites as
Edward H. Markham; the party ma-
chine that in Idaho itself, and this very

year, turned down the workingman
Vincent St. John as candidate for
Governor, and set up instead a gentle-
man more satisfactory, being less rad-
ical, to the middle class element at the
thrill;—such a party machine is too
notoriously a nest of corrupt politi-
cians not to indulge in political dickers
of the Titus revelations. But be the
Titus revelations true or false, the one
person they positively convict, being
convicted out of his own mouth, is
himself. The one thought they suggest
is that of a disappointed corruptionist,
peaching upon others of his party
whose superior "cleverness" has left,
or threatens to leave him out in the
cold.

SENTIMENT AND REASON.

More so than the Age that Jefferson
wrote from Paris as the Age
France was then traversing,
when all principles and in-
stitutions seemed called to the bar, and
were forced to justify their existence,
our own Age is sceptic of tradition,
whether in the matter of principles, in-
stitutions, or methods. That, in such
an Age, the camp of the element,
broadly termed "Opposition," should be
a caldron boiling over, in which every-
thing is up for discussion, is a matter
of course. Not a principle but is to-
day overhauled, not an institution but
is to-day searchingly criticized, and
not even methods escape; indeed, in
the anxiety of all to achieve success,
"methods" frequently assume import-
ance above "principle," and around
them the storm of discussion frequently
rages more fiercely. It so happens in
the matter of the method of agitation
and education. One set, which may
be called the School of Sentiment,
hold that reasoning is ineffective, peo-
ple feel; another set, which may be
called the School of Reason, insist
that sentiment is but a straw-fire, only
thought builds up. In this, as in so
many other instances, truth will be
found in both extremes, and success
only in combining them. An article
in the London "Review of Reviews"
entitled "The Labor Party and the
Books that Helped to Make It" and
closing with "The Books that Shaped
Tolstoy," together with some contem-
poraneous events, may help to illus-
trate the point.

As to the "books that shaped" Tol-
stoy, the list begins with the Gospel of
St. Matthew and Sterne's "Sentimental
Journal," winding up, in keeping with
the key-note struck by the first two
books, with Plato and Homer. As to
the books that "helped to make" the
Labor Party they are given in the
shape of short autobiographic sketches
by the forty and odd members of that
delegation in Parliament. Keir Hardie's
may be taken as the typical, or "com-
plete" one. He says pathetically that
his mother's songs made the strongest
impressions upon him, although she
was, as he describes her, a woman "be-
lieving in ghosts, witches and war-
locks"; and next in order he mentions
the "Tales of the Borders," Captain
Cook's "Voyages," and the Scottish
"Worthies," as books that respectively
quickened his imagination, awoke in
him "a sense of wonder at the vastness
of the world," and turned him into "a
hater of official tyranny and injustice." Throughout the list of books that
shaped these members of Parliament
there is hardly mention of a scientific
work; Marx occurs only once, John
Stuart Mill a little oftener, Henry
George still oftener, the bulk of the
books is of the type named by Keir
Hardie; as to the Tolstoy's list, scien-
tific works are absolutely excluded.
Sentiment, not Reason marks this lit-
erature. And yet who would deny that
the Socialist sentiment has contributed a
gigantic share in quickening the rev-
olutionary pulse in Russia; or who
would, on the other hand, dare assert
that, without the constructive work of
the scientifically trained, the Russian
Revolution could have taken the shape
of a practical Movement? Vaporous as
Sentiment is, it has a mission to fulfill;
hard to digest as Reason is, it is indis-
pensable for practical results.

Reason cannot reach masses; against
the solid, unlettered wall of the masses,
mentally and physically tired through
overwork, Reason alone butts its head
as against a stone wall. Sentiment can
reach masses; but Sentiment alone can
not construct; its edifices sink in
quicksands and vanish like ghosts,
witches and warlocks. Sentiment and
Reason combined are resistlessly suc-
cessful. Sentiment dissolves the hard
wall of mass stolidity, Reason fructi-
fies it. Successful Revolutions are the
mighty offspring of Sentiment and
Reason wedded in holy alliance, in
mutual love, and mutual respect.

The Standard Oil has made a new in-
vestment. It has invested in court sen-
tences. Having been found guilty of
cheating, the traffic of at least \$10,000,000,
it is fined \$5,000. Thus with the
investment of \$5,000 the Standard Oil
is judicially authorized to keep \$9,995,000
of the plunder. It is not likely that
any other Standard Oil investment pays
a profit of 199,900 per cent.

AMENDMENT V.

The amendment here under consid-
eration is the 16th on the list published
by the Second Bulletin of "The Indus-
trial Worker." It concerns the pro-
visions for a referendum vote of the
membership. Much that is essential to
the consideration of the subject, and
that serves as introductory thereto,
was treated last week under the head
of "Amendment IV," which provides
for a stenographic report of the trans-
actions of the conventions, and thereby
furnishes the membership with the in-
formation required for an intelligent
vote. The acquisition of information
being provided for, the subject of the
referendum can now be handled.

As stated last week, representative
Government is the inevitable result of
mass-constituencies. The Labor Move-
ment implies a mass-constituency. The
interests at stake are not those of a
few, who can meet in a back-parlor or
hall, and there decide; the interests at
stake concern millions, they can not
themselves meet in committee of the
whole, they must delegate their powers
to others, few enough to meet and de-
liberate. The danger of such a state
of things is obvious. Representatives
may take the bit between their teeth
and run off. There is but one pre-
ventive of the danger—the referendum.
The former constitution was meager,
even defective upon this head. It
provided a referendum only for the
election of two national officers. Amend-
ment V. provides a referendum
on all the acts of the convention, and
provides also for the procedure in de-
tail. The opportunity, between con-
vention and convention, to ascertain
the will of the membership is thus
guaranteed.

Amendment V. does not end with
that. It contains a declaration of
weight. It pronounces the conventions
of the I. W. W. the supreme legislative
power of the body: Without this de-
claration both referendum and con-
ventions would be farces. If the acts
of a convention are law without ap-
peal, then the danger above referred
to would be imminent; if, on the other
hand, the acts of a convention are null
until ratified, then the I. W. W. con-
ventions would be essentially A. F. of
L. annual gatherings—pow-wows and
junketing meetings of irresponsible
men. An organization that annually
meets in convention sends its delegates
instructed. To leave the action of such
delegates wholly in the air until subse-
quently ratified would practically
amount to strapping the organization
for nearly two years down to statutes
which its membership rejects. The
convention took the middle course.
Aware of a militant constituency that
is active enough to look into matters,
clearheaded enough to express its
wishes, and determined enough to see
its wishes enacted with the least pos-
sible delay, the convention held the
position that its enactments were of
legal force subject, however, to the
veto of the membership. This was the
position taken by last year's conven-
tion; this is the position taken, con-
firmed and solidified by the convention
of this year.

That the position is correct events
have proven. Any other position, taken
last year, would have meant immediate
dissolution, to the delight of the A. F.
of L. agencies which appeared in that
convention. The position taken last
year thwarted the purposes of those A.
F. of L. agencies; it left on foot a fact,
an ORGANIZED FACT. Any other po-
sition, taken this year, would have
given the same agencies, all of which
conspired to defer the convention, an
extension of time to bankrupt the I. W.
W. and lead it back and down into the
swamp of pure and simple craftism.
The position taken this year supple-
ments that taken last year—it left the
organized fact of last year so well but-
tressed that all further efforts against
it will be dashed for good and all.

Like witnesses, like case. No better
testimony against a thief, and in favor
of the man robbed, can be imagined
than the testimony of the thief's pals.
What better testimony in its favor
could the cause of the plundered
Working Class desire, or what better
testimony against the plundering Cap-
italist Class could there be, than the
testimony of the latter against the
former. The "Miners Magazine" has
gone to the pains of gathering the dia-
tribes uttered against the I. W. W.
convention by a lot of papers that,
echoing the A. F. of L., have hitherto
had nothing but misrepresentation or
vilification for the I. W. W. The
denunciations of the convention by
"The Worker," the "Appeal to Reason,"
Benjaminium Hanford, the "Chicago
Socialist," the "Western Clarion" and
the "Cleveland Citizen" is just the tes-
timony that the convention can want
to justify the revolutionists and convict
the reactionists. Like cause like wit-
nesses. Trot them up, John!

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

CALL FOR RUSSIA

Made by the International Socialist
Bureau.

The International Socialist Bureau
in Brussels has issued a call to all the
parties affiliated with it on the subject
or the efforts made by the Tsar's Gov-
ernment, now bankrupt, to procure
loans abroad. The valuable document
sets forth as follows:

"The journals in Russia, as well as
those abroad, are daily publishing sup-
plementary information touching the
project of the Government of Nicholas
II., which faces the necessity of con-
tracting a new loan. The Treasury of
the Russian Government is empty. The
Government relies benevolently upon
the money of foreign lands to support
the efforts of the counter-revolution, to
crush the parties of freedom, to pay
the Black Hundred, to exterminate the
Jews, and to martyrize a whole people.
If Mr. Stolypin's plan succeeds, the
foreign countries will not only have
once more been adhered to the most
implacable of tyrannies, and to the
most despicable of tyrannies, they will
have also rendered themselves accom-
plices in an illegal act—it is the prov-
ince of the Duma to decide upon the
necessity of a loan. Such a loan would
fall within the following terms of the
Viborg Manifesto, which is supported
by the vast majority of the deputies of
the bourgeoisie: 'In case the Govern-
ment of Russia should, without the
consent of the people's representatives,
contract any new loans, these will be
considered null, void and of no effect
by the nation, WHICH WILL NEVER
CONSENT TO PAY THEM.'

"For many weeks past the Minister
of Finance, Kokowzeff, together with
his innumerable agents, have been
working the western and American
markets. Mr. Witte, who during the
last years has participated actively and
decisively in all the money brokerages
perpetrated by the Tsar's Government,
is now in Paris, and negotiates.

"In order to succeed in its projects
the Russian Government is resorting to
one of its favorite tactics, with the
view of misleading public opinion. It
allows visions of the possibility of in-
troducing liberal reforms to be set
afoot while it organizes repressive ex-
peditions and martial courts which
execute hundreds of innocent people.
It publishes one day Ukases which an-
other set of Ukases annul the next day.
It announces reforms which itself pre-
vents the enforcement of. Besides
that, it purchases the press, almost the
whole French press, probably also the
bourgeois press of other countries,
where it thinks it may place a loan.

"The Socialist journals have recently
exposed two schemes of the Russian
Government, one of which has already
been partially put through and which
contemplated the systematic placing of
the securities of the peasant mortgage
banks in foreign lands, the other, of
vaster design, is to grant to an Ameri-
can syndicate—for cash, of course—all
the large economic forces of Russia."

It must rest with the international
proletariat to thwart these manoeuvres.
It should not one instant lose sight of
the fact that the measure in which the
revolution succeeds or fails depends
upon the accumulation of or failure to
accumulate capital in the hands of the
Tsar, and that it is more important,
in this respect, to prevent the Tsar
from getting money than to send
money to the Russian comrades."

The document then proceeds to
enumerate the methods whereby to
give all publicity possible to the above
facts, and closes saying:

"The Government of the Tsar needs
money. It needs the moneys of other
countries. If these moneys are re-
fused, Russian autocracy will tumble
down miserably."
Appended to the document is the list
of all the deputies to the late Duma
who represented almost the whole ter-
ritory of Russia, and who have joined
the Viborg Manifesto setting forth
that no loans, not authorized by the
Duma, shall be paid.

The noble sentiments that animate the
capitalist have received their latest il-
lustration in the conduct of young George
C. Hickox the son of a millionaire mine
owner of Springfield, Ill. Hickox had
just married a young woman, but his
father threatened to "cut him off with
a penny." Rather than forfeit his inher-
itance the worthy cub of capitalism for-
feited his troth. He abandoned his
wife and sued for a divorce.

In the demand for increased wages
and reduced hours made by the pure
and simple railroad unions, the usual
jarring note is heard: the trainmen's
organization accuses the switchmen's
union of acting contrary to principle,
for the purpose of securing an advan-
tage over the switchmen.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER
JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Just as soon
as I have a chance I am going to make a
list of all the good men in office and all
the good men who are being nominated
for office.

UNCLE SAM—To what end?
B. J.—To the end of voting for them,
regardless of party.

U. S.—Whither driftest thee?
B. J.—Toward good common sense. Do
you think I don't learn from experience?
I do. I was until last election a firm
Republican, or Democrat, I don't remem-
ber which. But I shall not continue to
be the slave of any party, not I I
shall henceforth vote an eclectic ticket.
I shall only vote for the best man put
up.

U. S.—Then you won't vote with me
the straight Socialist Labor Party ticket?

B. J.—Straight ticket? No, sir. There
are good men among the Socialists, but
they are not all angels. There are pretty
bad men among the Republicans and
Hearstites, I'll admit; but they are not
all devils.

U. S.—If you want free trade do you
look to the candidates or to the platform
when you vote?

B. J.—What do I care for the candi-
dates in such a case? I vote for the
platform.

U. S.—If you want high tariff legis-
lation do you look to the candidates
whether they are "good" men, or to the
platform they stand on?

B. J.—Why, of course not; I vote for
the high tariff platform.

U. S.—If you get a notion that what
you need is the silver cure, do you sit
to inquire of the excellence of the silver
bug candidates?

B. J.—No, of course not!

U. S.—Now then, what you have ad-
mitted amounts to this: That if you are
after a principle, it is the principle you
vote for, not the men. Consequently, so
long as you look to the candidates you
are not after a principle.

B. J.—By Jericho, caught before I
thought of it!

U. S.—If, then, you want Socialism,
you should vote for the Socialist plat-
form straight.

B. J.—That's all right, I'm caught.
If I want Socialism I should not con-
sider the candidates, but the platform
upon which they stand. Here goes for
the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight,
from top to bottom.

The appearance presented by the
"Miners Magazine"—choke-full of dia-
tribes against the triumphant element
in the I. W. W., the said diatribes pro-
ceeding from the identical John Mit-
chell element that has all along been
foaming at the mouth against the I.
W. W., and suppressful of all other
even documentary information—justi-
fies the conclusion that someone is
trying to make hay under the flicker-
ing rays of the John Mitchell sun, rays
that manage fitfully to flicker through
the heavy clouds of industrialism,
which are gathering over the heads of
the someones. Well may they get out
of John Mitchell all they can now.
That sun will shine dimmer and dim-
mer. Chiller and chiller will its rays
grow till they vanish wholly.—The
I. W. W. WILL ORGANIZE THE
COAL MINER.

The Berliner "Tageblatt" discussing
American capitalism, refers to it as
"the colossus on feet of clay," that is
held in place by the props of foreign
capital, which, the "Tageblatt" inti-
mates, can no longer be furnished, in
view of the money tension abroad and
the unsound speculative conditions ex-
isting in this country. But suppose
the "colossus on feet of clay" is per-
mitted to fall, will Europe escape the
shock? It looks as if world-wide cap-
italism is at present in a very peculiar
predicament, verging on an interna-
tional crash.

Roosevelt, Root and Taft—what fools
they are to believe that their well-
venerated hypocrites in the form of
"orations" will thwart the Socialism-
ward tendencies of society. As well
try to stem the tides with pebbles!

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

OUR PRESS; ITS INFLUENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Wm. J. McCormick is right when, in the Daily People of October 20, and The Weekly People of October 27, he calls our press the protection of the revolution. Our press is certainly achieving wonders! It took the lead in the Moyer-Haywood demonstrations, and is now in the forefront of I. W. W. work. The resolutions condemning Sherman and the reaction, pouring in from as far South as New Orleans, as far West as Butte, and as far North as Toronto—in brief, from all directions of the continent—reflect the fact that the influence of our press is as broad as the continent. Long live our press!

Brooklynian.

New York, October 26.

A CORRECTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to correct an error of fact that crept into one of the Letter Box answers in the Weekly. All the S. P. papers do not boycott the literature issued by the S. L. P., at any rate not the Sue translations. The "Appeal to Reason" list Sue's works in their catalogue. They reviewed the Silver Cross and the Pilgrim Shell favorably.

In the October issue of Wilshire the entire set is advertised by the book department, and set of lithographs are offered as premium for the purchase of the entire set.

Believing that the "People" is ready to own mistakes and that by placing the facts before the Socialists of this nation will do much for unity, I am

Vernon F. King.

Holland, Mich., October 25.

THE BEST YET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed, please find P. O. money order for \$1.50 cents of which is for one year's subscription to the only solid, sound, square, uncompromising journal in America that I know of that advocates pure Marxian Socialism—the Weekly People. The other fifty cents is for a bronze button of the S. L. P., the only working class political party that stands not fearfully and fairly on a platform of principles that represent revolutionary Socialism.

Yours for one party, one union and one purpose,

Franklin H. Bryant.

Boulder, Colo., Oct. 24.

THE TRADES LABOR BATTLE VS. CLEVELAND "CITIZEN."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In your issue of Saturday, October 20, I read the despatch from Cleveland, O., of what had gone on in the Cleveland Trades and Labor Council in connection with Max S. Hayes and the "Cleveland Citizen."

You do not thoroughly understand the so-called Trades and Labor Council fight. First, let me say Max S. Hayes was, and is still the editor of The Citizen, and probably will continue to serve in that capacity for some time to come. To elucidate more clearly, the Citizen is and should be a non-partisan and free from political graft. It is a strictly union paper, run by and for the interests of the United Trades and Labor Council. It is devoted to good live union matter, paid ads and about 1½ columns, on an inside page, devoted to the cause of Socialist labor. There are a few political grafters in the Cleveland Trades and Labor Council, whom your Cleveland despatch failed to mention. The "Boss" of this gang is a delegate from the saloon men, who has been rejected two or more times by that body, but he is ignorant and credulous enough to swallow their derision and stinging admonition. Mike Goldsmith and his gang are entertaining the idea of running The Citizen for political purposes, selling space to the highest bidder.

The vote of 44 to 20 was taken after midnight after the majority of the sensible delegates became tired and went to their homes. Of course the faction won out. But on the following meeting the council decided to reconsider and they reversed its previous action, winning by a large majority. The account of the Main Dealer, an open shop and labor hating publication is indeed sarcastic and uncalculated for, and should be treated accordingly.

I recently moved to Jamestown from Cleveland, being familiar with the facts and personally acquainted with the men in question, therefore I know of what I speak.

Thanking you, I remain, Fraternally

Echel George Lindstrom.

Jamestown, N. Y., October 30.

[Our correspondent may be, probably is right regarding the caliber of the two men who he says are fighting Max Hayes. Our correspondent is, however,

wholly wrong if he considers Hayes any better than they. Hayes stands convicted through the columns of his own paper as a barker for craft unionism—the bulwark of capitalism. Our correspondent is wholly in error when says Hayes publishes Socialist labor news. Hayes is a pure and simple political Socialist, the political obverse of a medal of which Gompers pure and simple unionism is the obverse.—EDITOR THE PEOPLE.]

NONE WHATEVER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To-day I read an item in the Reading "Eagle," to the effect that after a brief career of fourteen months the I. W. W. was passing into history. No comment is necessary. Silas Hinkel.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 29.

KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have followed the battle that has been waged in the Industrial Workers of the World convention very closely, and I can say the actions of the Revolutionists surely look good to me. Let the refining fire burn, till all the dross has been gotten rid of. We have had enough pure and simpledom. We want the genuine article as a foundation for the Social Revolution. Right, based on the material interest of the working class, is the only standard I recognize. This phenomenon in the form of reaction will soon disappear, as the force that gave it birth is on its last legs. As the mother of compromise grows weaker, the pure and simple political Socialists are being lost in the death throes, and, like drowning men, are grasping at anything in sight to save themselves.

How ridiculous this party has made itself, even to its own members who are clear as to law of Economic Determinism. By the time the dust of this battle has cleared away, there will only be a shadow left of the Socialist Party and it will be made from the capitalist hang-ers-on, men who are in the Socialist Party to a large extent as simply parrots, repeating what editors of privately owned papers say. When the position of the S. P. press in showed up in regards to the I. W. W., and the side on which they have lined up in this battle, and the reason explained on the basis of their material interest, being opposed to a party-owned press, "We are done with the S. P." is the general expression of those misguided but honest men.

The subterfuges that are being used are too weak, and foreign to principle to blind the eyes of honest men who desire emancipation from capitalism. All working men must get rid of capitalist respectability or remain in slavery.

You can count on my doing all I can toward clarifying the minds of the workmen in Mystic as to the correct tactics.

Yours for emancipation by the short-cut route,

J. H. Fryhoff.

Mystic, Iowa, October 28.

APPROPOS OF "GENTLEMEN."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have received a reply to (Local 198 Mixed), letter to ex-president C. O. Sherman, in which he states the Sher-mans, McCabes, Kirkpatrick, Cronins, et al., are too much of gentlemen to use the language I do, implying, of course, I am not a gentleman. I admit that in the general acceptance of the term I am not and am glad of it; further I submit the working class are not considered gentlemen. Gentlemen are usually thieves, rogues or hypocrites (mostly hypocrites.) But if Mr. C. O. Sherman is fond of gentlemen I would refer him to the Editor of the Miners' Magazine of which I have received a copy, dated Thursday, October 18th. Here is a paragraph taken from Mr. O'Neill's comment on the I. W. W. convention.

"It must have been a spectacle fit for the gods to have gazed upon De Leon as he moved that the constitution be suspended in order that his apostles might be fed from the allfais of the treasury of the I. W. W."

"What kind of revolutionists are men who plead for \$1.50 per day—Scab wages—in order that they might prolong their existence at fly joints of doughnut factories. We never knew that a beggar was a revolutionist."

"If these beggars had a constituency behind them that were nerved by a revolutionary spirit, their representatives would have been equipped with ways and means that would furnish them a seat at a restaurant and a room at a hotel. Men are to be judged by the sacrifices they make. The fact is apparent that De Leon's disciples had scarcely and constituency behind them and were merely

a bunch of tramps to be used as a wrecking crew to destroy the Industrial Workers of the World."

Now, there is a gentleman for you and no mistake.

Who has not heard the capitalist class gentlemen through their lackeys' and satellites insult the working class because of their poverty.

First rob and grind the working class down to the lowest possible level, then insult and prostitute their sisters, wives and daughters. Holding up their heads as gentlemen looking down and despising the working class, and at the same time living in idle debauchery on the product of the workers' toil.

Now, here we have the parallel.

First we have the gentlemen, Sherman, McCabe, Kirkpatrick, Cronin, Mahoney, etc., getting a good thing for over a year out of the pennies the working class have sacrificed to the cause of revolutionary unionism.

Then we have these same gentlemen getting about \$8 a day trying to starve out the representatives of those from whom their \$8 comes.

And then when they fail, Mr. J. O'Neill, acting in the same capacity for these men as the reptile capitalist press acts for the capitalist class, comes out and insults the representatives of the working class, calls them "tramps and beggars" and talks of men being judged by the sacrifices they make. Ye Gods and little Fishes!!

F. Martin.

Toronto, Can., October 26.

MORE VOICES FROM MEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to have a little space in The People to express myself in regards to the Industrial Workers of the World.

As my name has been mentioned in some of Sherman's lampoons and, as I am one who has been in close touch with the I. W. W. since a year ago September I wish to let the members know of things that they should be posted on.

From the first day I met C. O. Sherman, I had my suspicion about him being a revolutionist. There was a strike in the Vallens Cigar Co. this city, in 1897-98, conducted by the Cigar Makers International Union. This fight is known as the Bare Bit strike. C. O. Sherman was with us all or most of the time. The strike lasted about nine weeks. Sherman would josh the boys, play around with the girls and make fiery speeches to us: "to stay shoulder to shoulder and win your fight."

While Sherman was doing this, Chas. Dold, now president of the Piano Workers, like Miller and Jack Le Vine were making a deal with Vallens. The sell out was so brazenly rotten that the C. M. I. U. dumped La Vine and Dold from their jobs as business agents.

The nine hundred cigarmakers thus sold out always questioned Sherman's honesty in that affair. That the committee—the three mentioned above—in charge of the strike got a good piece of money every one believes. Whether C. O. Sherman got any of it is a question, though he was as much to blame for it as the others. Sherman pleads innocence; says he was not aware of the committee's dirty work; but I doubt it.

I kept posted on Sherman's work while he was on the road. I was fairly well posted on the work of the ex-General Executive Board. When Sherman left Chicago to attend the Western Federation of Miners' convention, I wrote to several persons to watch Sherman's work. In substance I wrote as follows: Sherman has gone west to feather his own nest, to lay and pull wires, to dig the grave for the revolutionists, etc. Letters I received from Butte, Mont., verified my suspicion.

When he (Sherman) came back I had a long talk with him. I asked him what he thought of the W. F. of M.; whether they understood what the I. W. W. stood for? He told me that he had a hard time in convincing the delegates to the convention of the goodness of the I. W. W., before he got them to fully install themselves in the I. W. W.

He also told me that the W. F. of M. was, as a rule, pure and simple.

So much for Sherman.

Now to the ex-G. E. B. There was a good excuse (the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone agitation) in delaying the convention from May to June. But when the talk of delaying the convention again was started I was opposed to it. I could not see any reason for further delay at all. I told others of my views but they did not seem to look at it from the same standpoint. The meetings of the ex-G. E. B. convinced me that these gentlemen were sparring for time, and given that time, they would have destroyed the I. W. W. altogether. The resolution submitted by Local 158, of this city, forced a convention.

The following gem is found in that resolution:

"Whereas, Conditions in the I. W. W. and developments of recent and distant date, closely observed by all those who have an interest in keeping the organization on a straightforward course, clearly indicate that reactionary tendencies

are at work trying to defeat the efforts of those who wish to keep the organization and all integral parts thereof free from grafters and fakers."

Many other gems as striking will also be found therein.

Twenty-five copies of these resolutions were sent out. Twenty-four came back with favorable comment. All said, "Certainly, we want a convention."

The ex-G. E. B. tried to bury these demands but could not. The demands spoke plain and meant it and if not given a convention the G. E. B. would have been exposed right there and then.

Sherman and his crew now make the claim that the revolutionists want to destroy the I. W. W. and the W. F. of M.

Now let us see who are the guilty ones. I have an opinion based on certain facts which I think it will not be out of place to state right here. Some time ago the "Miners' Magazine" had a letter published by a Mr. Noble, a salesman. Noble quoted a mine superintendent as saying that they, the Mine Owners, had some of the highest officials in the miners' unions on their payroll. Who were the ones that put up a fight against everything that tended to strengthen the W. F. of M. at their (the miners') convention?

Were they not from Montana?

Did not Sherman have a jolly good time in Butte, Montana, riding around in automobiles to and from meetings?

Was not the man at the I. W. W. convention who fought everything that was aimed to strengthen the I. W. W. from Montana?

To me it is plain that these gentlemen are doing the work that the Mine Owners want them to do.

If Sherman and his crew did not come to this convention with the purpose of breaking up the I. W. W., why capture the headquarters? Why didn't they appeal to the rank and file?

If they were honest they would not try to break up the organization by stealing its property.

For argument's sake let's admit the convention did wrong; and if Sherman is right, does he think the membership so dull as not to know who was wrong and uphold those who are right?

It is plain to me that these grafters and reactionists are doing the bidding of some one and they are not fighting for any principle.

I know from the lampoons they are sending out that they lie on ever point they try to make.

They say that a caucus was held in my shop. The fact is that when the meeting in my shop was opened, the delegates were told the purpose in the following words: This gathering is not a caucus. It is called to discuss the form of the I. W. W. The first question discussed was: Is the I. W. W. a revolutionary organization?

Second. Is the Presidency a necessity. Third. What constitutes an industrial union?

It is true one delegate attempted to make a caucus meeting out of it, but was ruled out of order. They call it a caucus. What happened there could have been discussed in the "Industrial Worker" or on any corner.

Again the ex-G. E. B. says that in Trautmann's accounts stubs and vouchers are missing. The fact is, the two stubs and two vouchers missing were ordered destroyed by the ex-G. E. B., because they had on the first set—Cranston's—"Paid for doing nothing." On the second—D. McDonald's—"Paid for grafting on the I. W. W." Trautmann is "dishonest" but they!—they are honorable men!

Why did not D. McDonald return the receipts?

Talk about your A. F. of L. fakirs; Sherman and his crew are the worst yet! The opposition is desperate. Listen to O'Neill calling the delegates "Tramps," and other nice names. See his clippings from papers. With such opposition we are sure to win hands down.

J. Billow.

730 West 13th street, Chicago, Ill.

THE S. P. AND THE I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party men who have been favoring "unity" with the Socialist Party have had for one of their main arguments that the S. P. WAS and IS daily becoming more revolutionary and nearer to the S. L. P. standard. This, I am very pleased to note, is certainly true in a good many cases but on closer examination, one will find that this condition in the Socialist Party does not obtain to nearly as large an element as might be wished, and it would appear that the revolutionary resolutions and declarations from many parts of that party are merely in the nature of hot-air political molasses designed to catch the voter-flies. The vote, now as ever, seems to be the chief consideration, no matter by what means it is obtained or what sort of a vote it is. "Come into my parlor," quoth the Socialist Party spider to the pure and simple "working-plug" voter, "and I will do the rest." The old, and time (dis)honored custom of denouncing bugaboo De Leon, the Socialist Labor Party and "tam De Leon-

ites" in general is again extensively indulged in, and no member of the Socialist Labor Party—be he ever so humble—is safe from abuse and slander behind his back, from the most serious to those that are transparently silly and thoroughly ridiculous, provided he is at all active in the movement. This territory (Arizona) is a case in point. The Socialist Party of this territory has endorsed the Industrial Workers of the World and their resolutions and local platform (or such of them as I have seen,) leave the S. L. P. man no objection, with the exception of the inevitable clause which endorses the platform of the A. F. of Hell-zed National S. P., and yet, and yet . . . One would naturally think that here, of all places, the S. L. P. De Leonophobia would be practically extinct and the atmosphere one favorable to TRUE unity, but not so.

The Arizona Socialist Party's candidate for delegate to Congress has for the last few weeks been touring the territory in support of his candidacy and during this tour Mr. Cannon the candidate in question has been busy inoculating anti-De Leonism in the approved manner, by lies and innuendoes. But his ire is not confined to De Leon and "De Leonism" in general, he poor fellows here in the "backwoods" who happen to belong to the "disrupting sect" get "ours," too, in generous doses. Among other things, I am informed that Mr. Cannon, while in Bisbee lately, stated that the writer of this letter had, at some time previous, (no dates given) written and caused to be published in The People a letter in the course of which I was supposed to have stated that a certain Socialist Party speaker (no name given) who had visited Bisbee previous to Mr. Cannon, had sold a book which was a garbled translation of Bebel's "Woman."

Of course, the editors, as well as the readers of The People know that no letter from my pen even remotely concerning any matters of that kind, ever appeared and I fear Mr. Cannon must have been badly "rattled" when he made the assertion. Did I not fear his action was due to the ignorant fanaticism engendered by too implicit a faith in the "Repeal of Reason," I should call him just a plain liar, but as it is I think he is "more to be pitied than censured."

This same Cannon is also busy denouncing De Leon for having "disrupted the I. W. W.," evidently unable to perceive the unintentioned compliment he is thereby paying to the intelligence of his own fellow-members of the S. P., St. John, Trautmann, etc., who were also "disrupters."

Cannon's actions in upholding the dirty fakirs of the Sherman-Mahoney-McMullen-McDonald-McCabe-Cronin stripe, casts a bright, though by no means pleasing, sidelight on the action of the Arizona Socialist Party in endorsing the I. W. W.; it justifies the suspicion that here, no less than in Colorado and perhaps elsewhere, such endorsement was simply would-be "smart tactics" in playing the old game of vote-catching and the I. W. W. was, like the A. F. of L., to be used as a corral to round up the otherwise unwilling "mavericks" for "voting ourselves (the S. P.) into power" and now that the game has been foiled the would-be fly-catchers feel like "beats with sore heads" and are venting their spleen at the "disrupters of the I. W. W."

As a further illustration of this I may mention, that with a few exceptions which I gladly acknowledge, all the S. P.—I. W. W. members I have so far come across are in the union just "because it's a LITTLE better than the A. F. of L." or because they wouldn't care to be called "scabs" but they all (with the aforementioned exceptions) think that "the union is played out anyway" and "our only hope lies in the ballot." This is the result of the "education" (!) furnished by the privately-owned and controlled Socialist (!) press. So is, I presume, their proclivity to slander and lie about—instead of openly combatting—those who fail to agree with them.

Com. T. F. Dugan, while here, was pointed out as "a detective," comrades Clark and Little who left the S. P. local here to join the S. L. P., were denounced as "traitors to their class," spies and detectives," etc., and I, myself, am now known as a "Pinkerton." Well, if that sort of thing does the S. P.'s good, it certainly doesn't hurt US any because "Truth, though struck to Earth will rise again," and confound its enemies, in Globe, Arizona, the same as elsewhere, and at that we are willing to let it rest.

J. A. Stromquist.

Globe, Ariz., October 25.

I. W. W. CIGARS

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

B. F. CHICAGO, ILL.—First of all subscribe to and read the Daily People, if that is too much take the Weekly. Study it carefully. The catalogue of books sent will indicate a systematic course of reading to pursue.

A. I. P., PALISADES PARK, N. J.—The Socialist votes only for the principle back of a candidate. If a candidate stands not for Socialism he is not entitled to a Socialist's vote; what he is entitled to is the solicitude of the Socialist that he be educated.

L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The best of things should have an end, much more so when space is urgently needed for fresh matter. Sibert's letter on the situation in Colorado has not been published for that reason. The matter has been threshed out extensively enough. There are stacks of other letters also unpublished. His attitude, moreover, being on the side of the letter written by the Editor of The People from Franklin, Ind., on that subject it has not been thought likely that he or anyone else would consider the non-publication of his letter as a "suppression." Remember this paper's limited space.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—The S. L. P. being a political party demands of its members that they qualify themselves to exercise the franchise. Visitors or temporary residents in the country are excepted.

E. M. W., PITTSBURG, PA.—All wealth in the hands of the capitalist class is "unpaid wages," in other words, wealth plundered from the workers. Capital is the privately owned instrument of production, without which man is compelled to sell himself into wage slavery.

P. A., COLUMBUS, O.—Taking the facts and figures from the list of delegates and the votes they cast, as published in the second Bulletin of the "Industrial Worker," there were at the convention twenty-six members of the S. L. P. as follows: Augustine, Cox, De Leon, Desmond, Duncan, Eisenberg, Fischer, Fox, French, Frueh, Gilchrist, Goss, Hawk, Johnson, Jurgens, Kinneally, Lingenfelter, McCue, Markley, Moskowitz, Richter, Rugs, Schweinberg, Sims, Tullar and Veal. [Of one or two of these we are doubt about their actual membership in the S. L. P. It is also possible that one or two others, who belong to the list, have been omitted. Corrections on this head will be welcomed.]

The vote cast by these twenty-six delegates was fifty-one, out of a total of 658. As the fifty-one votes were cast with the revolutionary majority, the spectacle was cheering on the politically unifying power of the I. W. W.

Second—Who and how many the S. P. delegates were we have no way to ascertain. The bulk of them voted with the revolutionary brigade.

"WATCHER," LONDON, ENG.—A "mixed local" is a local composed of workmen regardless of their occupation. A workman must join the industrial union of his occupation—the painters, or carpenters, or bricklayers, etc., branch of the Building Trades Industrial Union, if he is engaged in the building industry; the miners', or smelters', or mule-drivers', etc., branch of the Miners' Industrial Union if he is engaged in the mining industry, and so forth. Whenever, however, it happens in a locality that the industry of a workman is not organized, then he joins a local composed of other workmen whose industry, like his own is still unorganized. Such locals are called "mixed." They are recruiting grounds.

P. K., NEOSHO, MO.—You will have to be in the country five years before you can get your citizens' papers, and two years before you apply for the same you must have made your first declaration.

F. McG., DENVER, COLO.—The trouble with Sherman and his fellows is that they were mortally afraid of the referendum.

S. J. B., BOSTON, MASS.—The coal miners do not want to come into the I. W. W. by districts. If they come by districts they must take their fakirs and pluck-me-store along. They want to come in new-organized locals.

A. S., BOSTON, MASS.—Would you have had us "go for" the pure and simple political Socialist and "neutral" papers the moment they started to hang their "neutrality" by denouncing the I. W. W. convention? That would have been bad policy. They were given full rope by being let alone. Now they have hanged themselves.

E. F., MISSOULA, MONT.—The fundamental difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party, from which flow all and the numerous other differences between the two is their respective attitude on Trades Unionism.

The S. L. P. holds that a political party of Socialism cannot ignore the Union question, or be "neutral" towards it. The S. L. P. holds that the Union is THE thing. It holds that view for the reason, first, that without the proper industrial organization, the Working Class stands stripped of the power to enforce its political ballot, that ballot would be counted out. With the industrial organization the Working Class is in actual possession of the plants of production, and if its ballot is then counted out it has the material power to maintain the flat of the suffrage; and, secondly, the industrial organization is the form of future society. Consequently, the S. L. P. fights capitalist Unionism (A. F. of Hellism) and promotes Labor Unionism (I. W. W.)

The S. P. denies the importance of the Union. Seeing that all political party is a reflex of economic formation, the denial is given the lie by the fraternal relations of the S. P. with the A. F. of Hell, and the abusive language of its press towards the I. W. W.

To take up the same subject or difference from another side—

The S. L. P. sees in the ballot only a civilized tool for the settling of national disputes; but knowing that Right without Might is silly, the S. L. P. seeks to organize the Might to enforce the right. Consequently, the S. L. P. guards against a blood-bath for the Working Class.

The S. P. sees in the ballot a constructive force. Consequently the S. P. leaves its Right unprotected by any Might. Consequently, again, the S. P. prepares a blood-bath for the Working Class, or leads them after a spoon. The political organization can enforce nothing.

See for further particulars the letter of John Hossack to the "New York Sun," published in this issue. Also read De Leon's address on "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and the address on "The Preamble of the I. W. W."

J. H., BOSTON, MASS.—James F. Carey held the office of Councilman in Haverhill when he voted for the \$15,000 Armory appropriation. This is the second time this question has been asked from Massachusetts within a few weeks. Read The People carefully.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—

The present address of Father McGrady is asked for.

S. B., SEATTLE, WASH.; E. T., GUTHRIE, OKLA.; F. R., BUCKHANNON, W. VA.; W. R. A., AKRON, O.; H. U., SAGINAW, MICH.; F. A. T., NEW YORK; L. M. G., HAMILTON, CAN.; L. T., CHICAGO, ILL.; J. J. L., NEW YORK CITY; J. M. R., TORONTO, CAN.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.—Matter received.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

—By EUGENE V. DEBS.—

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labor."

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 National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 2-6 New Read street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.
 A regular meeting of the sub-committee was held at 2-6 New Read street, November 2, 8 p. m. Present, Olpp, Anderson, Teichlauf, Walsh and Heyman. Absent, Jacobson, Crawford, Katz, Vaughan, Coddington, Gillhaus and Olson.
 The financial report for two weeks showed receipts, \$62.00; expenditures, \$55.72.
 The report of the Press Committee in regard to the matter of the Labor News Co. was accepted and endorsed. The endorsement of a statement sent out by the German Party organ to the German membership was unanimously endorsed.

Correspondence was read, from the manager of the Daily People on certain litigation in which the publication is involved. From the Swedish Socialist Federation requesting that the sub-committee guarantee that the property of the Arboretum be kept free from mortgage by the Party. The request was granted. From certain employees in the plant of the Daily People, a petition for redress of grievances. Referred to the Press Committee. From J. A. Stromquist, a report on the state of the movement in Arizona. From Secretary Muller, of Virginia and Organizer Stevens of Baltimore, on plans for agitation. From the Parti Socialiste of France, an invitation to send a delegate to the convention at Limoges. The National Secretary was instructed to cable the congratulations of the S. L. P. to the convention. From Polish Branch at Cincinnati the information that it was about to start a Polish S. L. P. paper, and requesting the co-operation of the N. E. C. sub-committee. Resolved to congratulate the Polish comrades and pledge the co-operation of the sub-committee.

From John Burdett, Murray, Utah, and Harry Cody, Canal Zone, Panama, applications for membership-at-large. Granted. From the State Committee of Washington charges of disloyalty against the National Secretary in re the renomination of Haywood in Colorado. As the communication was addressed to the National Executive Committee, action was postponed until the meeting of that body in January.

Resolved, to instruct the manager of the Labor News Co. and Daily People to prepare a complete report on the condition of the Party Press for the membership.
 Resolved, that the recommendation of the National Secretary, that during the coming winter national organizers be confined to large cities be endorsed. Adjourned.

Timothy Walsh, Sec'y.

PENNA S. E. C.
 The S. E. C. of Pa. met on October 28th at 2709 Sarah street Pittsburgh, with W. H. Thomas in chair. Present, Gray, Her-rington, Thomas, Cleveland, Kephart, and Weber. Absent Dargmond, Male, Rager, Closs, Staley and Markley. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From S. Hinkel, for due stamps. J. Erwin, matter pertaining to the reorganization of section Philadelphia. E. M. Orr, enclosing two dollars for six due stamps and press filing. National Secretary, F. Bohn, enclosing due stamps. H. Spittal, matter pertaining to section Erie. T. Weidling, matter pertaining to party affairs. F. R. Pfeiffer, matter pertaining to section Allentown. F. Wagner, matter pertaining to the reorganization of section Erie.

The communications were received, filed and acted upon in their proper order.

The Secretary was instructed to write to F. Wagner and instruct him to proceed to reorganize section Erie under the old charter.

The Secretary was instructed to write to those comrades who have paid the first assessment to the state agitation fund proposition which was voted down, and ask them if they desire to have their payment returned.

A warrant for \$18.28 expenditures for the month of September was drawn.

Financial report: Receipts, C. M. Orr, due stamps, 90c.; H. Spittal, due stamps, 90c.; S. Hinkel, due stamps, 90c.; Total Receipts, \$3.80. Expenditures, Filing state nomination papers, \$30; Preparing state nomination papers, \$12.25; Due stamps bought, \$14.00; Postage, 63c.; Total expend, \$66.88.

Total receipts, \$3.80; Cash on hand September 30, \$2.93; Cash balance, \$52.75.

Total expenditures, \$66.88; Cash on hand, \$15.85. David T. Lentz, Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.
 The regular meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. will be held at Helvetia Hall, Sunday, November 11, 2:30 p. m., at 56 Van Houten street, Paterson. Sections are notified that the tickets must be in the hand of the State Committee at this meeting as no further delay will be allowed. Organizers are requested to report how many public meetings have been held in their vicinity.
 John C. Butterworth, Secretary.

MASS MEETING OF SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

All members of the section will attend the mass meeting to be held at 2109 Sarah street, S. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., NOVEMBER, 11th at 2:00 o'clock p. m. to discuss our attitude, as a party, towards the I. W. W. in view of the recent development. Do not fail to be present as the discussion will be highly instructive.

D. E. Gilchrist, Organizer.

EAST SIDE ATTENTION.

Commencing with SUNDAY, November 11th, a series of lectures will be delivered during the winter season under the auspices of the Excelsior Educational Society at their clubrooms, 235 East Broadway. The lectures will be held every Sunday evening, 8 o'clock p. m. The following program has been arranged for the month of November:

Sunday, November 11th. Lecturer Frank Bohn, Subject, "Economic Interpretation of American Political History." Sunday, November 18th. Lecturer Justus Ebert, Subject, "Trades Unionism." Sunday, November 25th. Lecturer Charles H. Chase, Subject, "Socialist Progress."

It is hoped that readers of the Daily and Weekly People on the East Side will attend these lectures. Admission is free.

Lecture Committee.

POLISH ADDRESSES WANTED.

The Polish branch of the Socialist Labor Party, at Cincinnati would like to correspond with Polish branches and members throughout the country, with a view to pushing the S. L. P. propaganda among workers of their race in America. Organizers of Sections will please take notice and see that the Polish branches, and members are informed of this matter. Send addresses to the office of the National Secretary, or direct to Edward Gardner, 214 14th street, Cincinnati.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Two weeks ending November 3, 1906.	
J. B. Giesberg, Grand Junction, Colo.	\$ 1.00
D. Bryan	5.00
D. Brown	50
Section London, Ontario, (Colorado Fund)	2.10
Theobald Meyer, Baltimore	2.00
E. Fisher, New York City	25
Jake Will, Lowell, Ariz.	2.50
Frank Hays, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
Paul Graf, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
J. Z. Brown, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
J. H. Denham, Los Angeles, Cal.	50
Carl Fischer, Salt Lake City	10.00
	\$25.85

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, November 3, were received the following items:	
Otto Goepfert, Schenectady	\$.75
Collected by Chas. Halphan, Flushing, on list No. 184	5.00
Syracuse, from: John Friedburg, \$1; John P. Link, \$1.	2.00
E. Moonells, New York	2.00
J. Ebert, Brooklyn, sale of literature	65
	\$ 10.40
Acknowledged October 27	965.21
	\$ 975.61
Grand total November 3	\$ 975.61
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec.-Treas.	
New York State Executive Committee.	

TEN MILLIONS STARVING IN ENGLAND.

London, October 24.—Lloyd-George, a member of the British cabinet, in a recent speech in Wales, said that there were tens of millions of persons in the United Kingdom enduring year after year the torture of "living on, lacking the bare necessities of life," and all this existed amid a splendid plenty which poured into a land so wealthy that it could afford to loan out of its splendid riches thousands of millions to less well endowed lands in other parts of the world. One of the causes, he said, was the fact that so many were unable to earn sufficient to maintain themselves and their families. He asserted that there was a large percentage of the population of sober, clean men and women who suffered the privations of unmerited poverty.

A MAD WORLD!

AND GROWING Madder UNDER THE PRESSURE OF CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION.

[From the Sydney, Australia, People.]

"It's a mad world, my masters!" echoes the "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article dealing with the apparent increase in insanity, as gleaned from the report of the New South Wales Inspector General of Insane. From this source the disquieting fact is published that the world becomes madder and madder as capitalist progress forges ahead. "At present in New South Wales one person out of 283 is under official cognisance as insane, which is the highest percentage yet recorded. This increase is regarded with many misgivings by the writer, presenting ominous indications that the world is destined in the not very distant future to be one mammoth insane asylum. To the Socialist it seems that the world has already reached that stage, judged by the actions of its inhabitants. What can be said of a people who, on the one hand, employ armies (scientists, doctors, sanitary agents, etc.) with a view to preserving human life, and, on the other, a larger and more numerous army (the military and navy) whose mission is to destroy life; what, indeed, could be more insane than millions of men, women, and children, starving in the midst of plenty? However, to come back to the article in question, the cause for the increase of insanity is attributed therein to the strenuousness of modern existence—the keen, beast-like struggle for life, a fact that has been pointed out in these columns time and again. In every avenue of modern industrial life those engaged in production and exchange are pressed to the fullest tension, the slightest pressure beyond such limitation shattering the whole neurotic system, producing a complete collapse of the cerebral activities. So intense is the feverish activity of economic environment, that almost every record published in connection with insanity shows an alarming increase. With the growth of the capitalist system numerous vices and diseases have fructified from its evil-manured soil amongst which insanity is gradually becoming more and more pronounced. From this, according to the writer in the "D. T." there is no escape, the juggernaut wheels of capitalist "progress" must ever turn round and round with increasing velocity, moving onward and onward in its physical and mentality crushing mission. No hope; "it's a mad world, my masters!"

After concluding that insanity was a much greater quantity than even the statistics showed; demonstrating that the foundation of the disease was located in the capitalist economic system; speculating on the probability of nature providing the future man with an insanity proof cerebrum, the article concludes thusly:

What we know is that the increasing strenuousness of latter-day life, which requires everyone to move faster and strain harder, is conducive to a physical state in which the mysterious forces of reason that energize in a healthy mind fail to act. Hence the confusion of cries to go "back to the land" to cultivate "the simpler life," and to adopt other faddish devices for dealing with the evil. But even if society was willing to stop the wheels of what it calls progress, it could not do so. Destiny will have its way, and the forces of evolution, so far as we at present know, are beyond all human control. The hustle of civilization must, therefore, go on, and it remains for a world which does not want to be driven mad by it to find a way of accommodating itself to that irrevocable fact."

If we are to accept the theory here advanced, which is akin to fatalism, humanity is destined to be driven mad. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," so, probably, this is the beginning of the end! However, it is fortunate that reason is outgrowing superstition, and direction towards alternation of economic conditions becoming a factor which lends hope to the thoughtful. Destiny is no irresistible supernatural magnet drawing humanity towards its pre-ordained goal irrespective of human application to things material, and those advancing such a pernicious and fatal doctrine are in the first stage of cerebral derangement. Destiny, insofar as economic, social, and political life of communities is concerned, is the result of human reason expressed in action through the control and moulding of things material. While the theory of fatalism may be an apparently effective and, undoubtedly, a most convenient method of accounting for the disposing of social and economic phenomena, it is none the less a coward's retreat. It precludes reason, stifles hope, and assists materially in producing mental sluggishness or complete disorder. He who attempts to arrest the disease by eliminating the cause is regarded as a faddist lying in the fact of destiny. But there is no gainsaying the fact that in every epoch he with courage to boldly pro-

claim some new discovery which ran counter to the customary groove in which men and things moved, has always been charged as a fanatic or faddist, yet, those fanatics and faddists have ever been the light of the world—the hope of the world. The cynical, pessimists, do nothing, who lie helpless in the arms of fate. They have been a clog on the wheels of progress from time immemorial—blocks to better things; such have never evinced the least concern about making and moulding environments, circumstances, or destinies, until destiny, moulded and guided by other hands, runs into a new groove and threatens their material existence. Then it is that they move to escape annihilation. And this is what is going to happen in the very near future. Humanity is fast realizing that evolution is no uncontrollable force on the economic field; men and women are learning that through the force of control at the source of economic evolution its present disastrous disease-consuming effects may be completely transformed. The outlook, viewed from the "Daily Telegraph's" conclusive and final utterances, is hopeless; from present-day observations, as charted by that versatile capitalist sheet, the human world is destined to be wrecked on the shoals of insanity and consumed in a sea of madness; this is evitable, humanity cannot alter its course one point to the compass of reason, but must resign itself to cold fate, and permit economic conditions to drive it to physical and mental shipwreck—to annihilation. The logic of the writer's deductions point, firstly, to intensified hustle and anxiety, and, secondly, intensified insanity, from which escape is impossible.

Man in his collective capacity is the sole architect of economic environment, or destiny, or whatever else we chose to term it; but man in his individual capacity is the creature of economic environment and evolution. They are twins begotten from one source—the material outcome of the relationship of mankind to nature. The Socialist—alias Faddist, alias Fanatic—is firmly convinced that the wheels of progress can be directed from a maddening, nerve and muscle consuming channel into a groove for mental and tissue creation. He realizes that danger lies ahead if humanity rides egotistically on the storm-seas of capitalism drifting whither its evolutionary forces propel it, but while cognisant of this fact, there are willing hands at the helm whose strength and purpose, guided by the indicator on the dial of reason, will completely alter humanity's progress from its predicted course towards the dangers of Madness to the safe haven of Sanity. The destiny of humanity must be carved out by humanity. Society can arrest its march toward the Age of Madness by arresting the economic conditions driving toward that goal; already there are signs of an awakening apprehension of the dangers ahead under the capitalist form of ownership and production for profit; already Socialist thought is forcing itself on the minds of the units of society; the quarry of inquiry has been opened and the search for knowledge commenced. Fatalism and supernatural intervention in the economic progress and life of man are theories foreign to the new reason fertilized by the springs of knowledge. Science is arrayed in line with the growing army of Socialism, unrest and discontent is manifest in working-class ranks throughout the capitalist world of production, distribution, and exchange, the grey streak of the approaching dawn of the coming Age of Reason is thus perceived on the social horizon, the first sign heralding the glad day and hour when the Reason of Man materialized in action will have conquered the economic environment now threatening humanity with madness, and set the wheels of progress revolving on the axis of Collective Ownership of the whole means to human existence toward the permanent well-being of every member of society. This can and will be done, and blind Destiny cheated out of its victims. The Age of Reason is within reach; and with it a new environment, a new evolution, a new life, a new era—in a word, A NEW AND BRIGHTER AND HAPPIER HUMANITY.

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The Positive School of Criminology, by Ferri.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, by Vandervelde.

The End of the World, by Dr. Meyer.

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WOMAN AWAKENING

To Her Part in the Great Cause of Human Emancipation.

Highly encouraging indeed was the first meeting of "The Socialist Women of the Bronx" which took place at the residence of Comrade Walters on Wednesday, October 31st.

The pouring rain, instead of being a handicap to its success and spirit, seemed, on the contrary, to have added new life and energy to the little, determined army of new workers, that came to proclaim their allegiance to the great cause of human emancipation—and put themselves in line to help accomplish the great historic mission of the proletariat of the world, the emancipation from wage slavery. They came to speak. They came to break the oppressive silence of untold sufferings and wrongs perpetrated upon the double victims of our criminal system, "the slaves of the slaves." Their utterances are yet incoherent—their voices feeble and faltering—but they are here to speak and inquire into the causes underlying the fact of their sufferings—and carry the news further. Woe to the oppressors of the world—the hour of retribution is coming!

Yes, this first meeting of "The Socialist Women of the Bronx" being a sign of the awakening of the woman to the realization of her class-interests is an encouraging fact and as such we greet it.

In praise of the Bronx Socialist Women be it said here, that quite a few, undaunted by the adverse weather, responded and by their presence greatly animated the gathering. At about 2 o'clock, Mrs. Annie Touroff called the meeting to order. In a short address she stated the purpose for which the call for this meeting was issued by the Socialist Women of the Bronx and recommended the forming right on the spot of the nucleus of an organization, "the mission of which will be to gather in its folds the best available educative forces to guide the first educational aspirations of the young recruits to our great cause. It goes without saying that this knowledge is to be planted upon the rockbed of scientific Socialism and heven close to the line of the class struggle, as embodied in the two only truly revolutionary working class organizations in the United States, the Socialist Labor Party, the political, and the Industrial Workers of the World, the economic wing of the American Labor Movement. After we have accomplished that we will proceed doing justice to the immediate demands of our movement (not platform) inaugurating our new activity by the first practical demonstration of our understanding of its most essential needs, a strong influential press based upon a solid material foundation. Plainer speaking, we will discuss ways and means how to make the coming Daily People Festival the most memorable affair ever held."

After a thorough discussion, in which all the members participated, it was decided to organize the new educational club under the name of "Socialist Women of the Bronx," subject to further changes if deemed necessary and advisable. The main purpose of this new organization is to educate its members in the knowledge of the principles of scientific Socialism, a prerequisite for understanding and grasping the meaning of the class struggle going on in society, of which the women are the main sufferers—in order to become enlightened and useful workers in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, not ignoring the great importance of the valuable services rendered by our women in the practical work of helping to keep up our Party organization and institutions—the new organization will train its new recruits initiating them in practical work as well.

The following temporary officers were elected, Mrs. Florence Neuman, recording and financial secretary; Mrs. Rosie Fischer, treasurer; Mrs. Annie Touroff, organizer.

The discussion that followed after the election of officers, brought out the necessity of immediately applying the above mentioned clause, in its first practical demonstration at Grand Central Palace next Thanksgiving Day.

The next meeting of "The Socialist Women of the Bronx" will take place at the residence of Comrade Florence Johnson, 360 East 141st street, on Sunday, November 11th, at 3 p. m. sharp. It is hoped that all the Socialist women of New York City will be represented at our next meeting and help us carry on the good work. You are all welcome Sisters!

In conclusion I will add that the meeting adjourned at 4.30. Each member of "The Socialist Women of the Bronx" hitherto isolated, and lonely

In her isolation, became, all of a sudden, aware of a great new strength imparted to her by a commonness of new interests, new ideals, new aspirations and new duties—her new class duties. It is a new life. Let us carry the great news further, sisters!

Organizer.

New York, November 6.
 P. S.—Many were the messages of cheer received at the house of Comrade Walters after the meeting adjourned. I cannot refrain from repeating word by word, one of the most inspiring and pointed, since sent by Comrade Rhoda Brooks from Binghamton, N. Y., before it is submitted, under the head of "communications," to be read at the next meeting of "The Socialist Women of the Bronx." I hope my comrades will excuse this digression from parliamentary rules. It reads as follows:

188 Conklin ave., Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1906.
 Mrs. S. French, Mrs. W. T. Walters, Mrs. W. Risk, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. A. Orange, Mrs. J. Hammer, Mrs. W. T. McCormick, Mrs. A. Levine, Mrs. W. Edgington, Mrs. F. Johnson, Mrs. W. Gollerstepper, Mrs. T. Neuman, Mrs. Hermansen and Mrs. E. Touroff.

Socialistic Greetings, Comrades:—
 It is with great pleasure I note your call for a meeting to-morrow to organize for work in our Great Cause. I wish I might be with you and join your organization, as I am an isolated Socialist woman here in Binghamton.

Comrades, as long as the women of the world are silent participants in the wrongs of the working class, so long will it be impossible for the revolution to come. Therefore, it behooves us to get to work and do our best to create such a sentiment against the wrongs and wickedness that prevail in robbing workers of their product, that the Capitalist will find this world too hot for him or her. Let us remember how wives, daughters and women folk in general belonging to the Master Class scorn workers, and out of the injustice work good for our Cause.

I would ask you to pardon me for thus "butting in" at your meeting, only that I know you are all Socialists and a Socialist never misunderstands nor draws narrow lines for others who are of the same broad creed.

Though we have never met face to face, across the 216 miles that divide us, I reach out my hand and say I am with you, heart, soul and mind. May your efforts spread the light and bring into our work hundreds of women who know and who will never falter in teaching those who need light upon the great questions that are involved in bringing about the Socialistic Commonwealth.

And so here from my distant home, I say I send you Good Speed in your work and hope the time may come when I can grasp each hand and stand by your side a sister and comrade in flesh and blood.

Hoping your meeting will be as enthusiastic as the Cause demands and that out of its birth will come the giant which is to slay the miserable scorpion which eats away the life of the best in the world. I am with warm regards to each of you,

Fraternally yours,
 Rhoda M. Brooks.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending October 28th, 230 subs to Weekly People, and 43 mail subs to Daily People, a total of 277, were received.

The role of honor; those sending five or more, is: Katz and Brooks, Niagara Falls, and Little Falls, N. Y. 41; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 14; D. G. O'Hanvahan, Seattle, Wash., 10; K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y., 8; J. Burkhart, Indianapolis, Ind., 7; Theo. Jung, Evansville, Ind., 7; G. F. Carnahan, Houston, Tex., 7; J. J. Frearson, Lestershire, N. Y., 7; Christ Hubner, Middletown, Conn., 5; J. F. Jennings, South Braintree, Mass., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Grand Junction, Colo., \$5; Allegheny County, Pa., \$5; Buffalo, N. Y., \$2.

For the week ending November 3rd, 174 subs to the Weekly People, and 39 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 213, were received.

The roll of honor, for five or more by one person: N. Dufner, Lynden, Wash., 7; F. C. Rivers, Buckhannon, W. Va., 7; C. J. Werle, New Haven, Conn., 7; Alf. Woodburn, Dawson, Yukon, 6.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

For the week ending October 20th: N. Y. S. E. C., 50,000 leaflets; Paterson, N. J., 3,000; Staten Island 3,000; Minneapolis, Minn., 5,000; Virginia S. E. C., 5,000; Rockville, Conn., 1,000; Jamestown, N. Y., 1,000; Cincinnati, O., 2,000.

Pamphlets: S. L. P. of Great Britain, 2,365; Cincinnati, O., 250; New Orleans, 105; Unity Club, 260; Washington, S. E. C., 100; New York, 100; 5th and 7th A. D., 55; Portland, Ore., 44; Jamestown, N. Y., 15.
 Emblem Buttons: Cleveland, O., 40; Wishire Book Co., New York, 12 Sue Books; P. Jacobson, Yonkers, N. Y., 6 Iron Trevet; San Francisco, 25 Marx and De Leon Lithos; John Easton, Eagleville, Cal., \$10.55 for literature.

For week ending November 1st, Cleveland, O., 77 Sue Books; Los Angeles, Cal., 9 Sue Books; Cincinnati, O., \$7 pamphlets and books; Darrington, Wash., \$6 for books; So. Norwalk, Conn., \$2.70 literature; New Castle, Pa., 107 pamphlets; Meriden, Conn., 1000 leaflets; 5th and 7th A. D. New York, 45 pamphlets; Branch II South Hudson, N. J., 500 leaflets and 5 pamphlets.

Readers of the Weekly People who cannot afford the Daily People should at least subscribe for the Sunday issue of the Daily People. The Sunday issue is 3 pages and contains much good general matter that cannot go in the Weekly People. Try the Sunday issue of the Daily People, it costs but one dollar for a year. Send on your subscription and be sure to state that it is for the Sunday People.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Read street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Read street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal. Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month, 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 61 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P., J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Leasig, Fin. Sec'y, 286 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, 1384 Eddy street, corner Webster street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 813 Hamilton street.

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M. RUTHER

Holyoke, Mass.

SWEDISH LITERATURE.

The following S. L. P. pamphlets can be had in Swedish from the office of "Arbetaren":

The Burning Question of Trades Unionism, five cents.

Socialism versus Anarchism, five cents.

Reform or Revolution, five cents.

What Means This Strike? five cents.

Socialism, by McClure, five cents.

Also:—

Socialism's Hornsten (The Cornerstone of Socialism) by Axel Danielson, per copy, ten cents.

A large stock on hand of the leaflet "Which is Right?" Price, fifteen cents per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand, postpaid. Address, ARBETAREN, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.